

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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PRESIDENT ALFONSIN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PERU

PY100136 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1123 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- During his visit to Peru, President Raul Alfonsin, who returned to the country last night, discussed with Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia the mechanisms to strengthen Latin American integration, the problems caused by the foreign debt, and the need to strengthen the democratic system in the two countries.

The Argentina president also invited President-elect Alan Garcia to visit Argentina before assuming the Peruvian presidency on 28 July 1985. Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Argentine Ambassador to Peru Anselmo Marini, and members of the future Peruvian president's team attended the meeting in Lima.

A highly responsible source of the Argentine delegation told TELAM that Alfonsin and Garcia discussed the possibility of creating a high-ranking bilateral organization, possibly at a ministry level, that will be in charge of analyzing and handling issues of common interest.

President Alfonsin returned to the country shortly before midnight. He arrived at the Palomar military base, where he was met by Vice President Victor Martinez. Alfonsin immediately boarded a helicopter that took him to the Olivos presidential residence.

OFFICIAL SOVIET VISITOR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

PY101440 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1410 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] San Juan, 9 Jun (NA) -- Antanas Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed today that "there are legal and contractual bases" between his country and Argentina "for the provision of technological and economic support for specific projects, including energy and mining." The high-ranking Soviet official, who is heading an official Soviet mission to Argentina, made these statements to the local morning newspaper DIARIO DE CUYO. Barkauskas also highlighted the fact that "the USSR helps developing countries by providing aid on the basis of the well-known principles of peaceful existence." He also stated that "within this framework we support the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other countries and an equality of rights" and he stressed that "the Soviet Union works upon this premise and the aid is basically dedicated to the strengthening of the national economies."

When asked about the support that the Soviet Union is giving to Argentina, Barkauskas said that "here we have a legal and contractual base that will help us to continue to develop our relations in various fields," and he highlighted the support that his country gives "for the development of energy," which he termed as "extensive," indicating that "we could also help in the exploitation of mineral resources."

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES; TO MEET VICE PRESIDENT

PY081821 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1257 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (TELAM) -- Huang Hua, vice president of the PRC National People's Congress (NPC), today stated that the Chinese people greatly appreciate their friendship with the Argentine people and that the NPC gives particular importance to the development of friendly relations with the Argentine National Congress.

Hua, who is heading a [words indistinct] at the Ezeiza International Airport and added that we will meet with Vice President Victor Martinez, who is also president of the National Senate; Deputy Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies; and Economy Minister Juan V. Sourrouille. Huang Hua said that the purpose of his visit is to promote a better understanding between the two countries and to develop cooperation between their legislative branches.

#### COMMERCE SECRETARY ON SALE OF PLANES TO IRAQ

PY101310 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1745 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA) -- The secretary of foreign trade, Ricardo Campero, today said that his secretariat has not intervened in the proposed sale of Pucara airplanes to Iraq, and that "the information I have is that that commercial operation has not been finalized." Campero said that "Argentina trades with all the countries of the world, therefore it pays special attention to any matter which may complicate trade with our traditional clients." Campero also said that "we are about to reach an agreement for the sale of 5,000 tons of meat to Iran with an option for another 5,000 tons."

Campero made this statement at the Ezeiza International Airport upon returning today from Japan and France, a trip he described as "highly positive." Campero said that "the Japanese have great interest in investing in the energy sector, and in importing soybean from Argentina." Campero emphasized the agreement reached with Japan on cooperation for fruit and vegetable production, an agreement which "will open great possibilities for exporting these products from the Cuyo area, the Rio Negro Valley, and the Argentine northwest to the Japanese market."

Regarding his trip to France, Campero said that "the interest shown in investments proves the confidence in the Argentine process, both from the political and economic aspect."

#### ARMED FORCES CHIEF COMMENTS ON JUNTA TRIAL

PY100126 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Jun 85 p 17

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Teodoro Waldner yesterday said the military have "matured" and are "dedicated to working for the country." He also described his meeting last week with President Raul Alfonsin as "highly positive." The Air Force brigadier-general said the trial of former commanders-in-chief for human rights violations was in "good hands" but would not comment on the possible budgetary implications of the impending agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). His remarks were made at Ezeiza Airport shortly before flying to West Germany at the invitation of his counterparts there.

#### FEDERAL COURT REVOKES DECISION IN ASTIZ CASE

PY080058 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- A Federal Appeals Court yesterday gave the Armed Forces Supreme Council six months in which to investigate the truth of what happened in the case of the kidnapping of Swedish-Argentine girl Dagmar Hagelin and the degree of responsibility in the incident of Navy Lieutenant Alfredo Astiz.

In publishing its reasons for its ruling last week revoking the council's decision which acquitted Astiz, the court said seven years after the incident the right of plaintiff and of the community to know if there was a crime and to have the culprit punished is still being ignored.

The plaintiff is the father of Miss Hagelin, who was wounded and kidnapped in December 1977 and allegedly taken to the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA) and then went missing.

The court said also ignored was the right of the accused of obtaining a verdict to clarify, once and for all, his standing before the state and society. It said the council must determine the truth of what actually occurred and the guilt or innocence of those alleged responsible. The court said this was a requisite in all cases but much more so in penal cases. It turned down, however, a request by the plaintiff for the Appeals Court itself to take on the case and said the council must handle it.

On revoking a Navy tribunal finding in 1981 which also acquitted Astiz, the court said the tribunal had only investigated whether Navy personnel had taken part in the incident and this was not satisfactory. It said the council's finding was based on the verdict of the Navy tribunal and therefore was invalid and also because it failed to fulfill the law by deciding to shelve the case forthwith.

Astiz was present in uniform at yesterday's hearing.

#### COLUMNIST VIEWS ULTRARIGHTIST GROUP ACTIONS

PY080228 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jun pp 1, 4

[Commentary by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Underground Connection"]

[Excerpt] What is happening with the "unemployed manpower"?

As we have previously reported, no one, not even some government circles that are following the issue closely, has been satisfied with the explanation that Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli gave to Congress on the groups of "ultras" that are still operating in the country (they are said to number as many as 300). This is indeed a very obscure chapter in our nation's life, and no one can expect the government to dismantle in 1 year an infrastructure that has operated for almost a decade.

We should thus rely on the suppositions that many specialists, among them government investigators, are considering. According to our sources, one of the hypotheses that the investigators took into account, or are still taking into account, involves the famous Guglielminetti, also known as "Major Guastavino." According to Troccoli, Guglielminetti allegedly was in charge of repression during the "process" sometime in the past. He is said to have been connected until very recently, whether through an organization or simply through infiltration, with an "intelligence" group operating directly under a Government House department and headquartered in an office on Leandro Alem Street. But the most startling of all this is:

1. That a Secretariat for State Intelligence [SIDE] director may be connected or may have been connected with this group until a few weeks ago. The official is said to be a relative of a leftist activist who has the same name and whose alias in the 1970's was "Nahuel Moreno."
2. That the SIDE director may also be involved in the activities of another "intelligence" organization charged with the so-called street work, particularly telephone bugging. This organization reportedly is headquartered at 3000 Estados Unidos Street, and it has very sophisticated equipment. The organization's headquarters is said to be managed by two major SIDE agents, whose "nom de guerres" may be Arnd and Stiusso (or Stiuso); the latter allegedly worked for the military regime's "intelligence" services at some time in the past.

3. That, surprisingly enough, the above office on Leandro Alem Street reportedly reduced its activities to a minimum following the abduction and release of Mr Pescarmona and after the government leveled charges against the "ultrarightist" sectors. According to government sources, the office may have been or will be dismantled.

We also deem it interesting to mention some of the points emphasized by a military report. They are:

A. After the release of Pescarmona, the Mercedes judge who issued the orders for the raids said that his investigation had nothing to do with the abduction.

B. After listening to the statement of a marine who initially had been involved in the case, the same judge ordered that the marine be released and that his belongings, which had been seized, be returned to him because he was not found to be involved in the investigation.

C. On 19 March 1985, Deputy Imbelloni charged before the interior minister that Raul Antonio Gugliaminetti and Juan Carlos Fontea were members of a terrorist cell that was planning to murder Herminio Iglesias. On this occasion, Imbelloni said that the cell operated from the Leandro Alem office, that it was made up of Gugliaminetti, Fontea, and five more people, and that it was under the jurisdiction of a Government House official. While he was being questioned in Congress, Troccoli said that this reported connection between Gugliaminetti and Mr German Lopez did not exist. But thus far the minister has not disclosed the name of the person who authorized the presence of Gugliaminetti at Government House during the constitutional period.

D. The federal police have been searching for Gugliaminetti at least since March. He and his family are believed to have left the country.

E. The weapons and explosives found in Mercedes do not belong to the Navy. It is surprising that a terrorist cell persecuted by the police throughout the country should have left photographs of Anibal Gordon and [Guillermo Patricio] Kelly with the weapons.

F. By mid-1984, the Leandro Alem Street "intelligence" group became engaged in a strange action, which we reported at that time. Following charges that suspicious activities were being undertaken at the group's headquarters in front of the Libertador building, the SIDE sent several agents to the office. Apparently, the agents confirmed the presence of government personnel. This reportedly caused friction between the presidential secretary and Mr Jueguen, the then SIDE under secretary.

We do not intend to draw any spectacular conclusions from all this. But the facts of the matter are that no one has yet been arrested in connection with Pescarmona's abduction and there are no indications that the government is on its way toward solving the case. Thus, the statements by Mr Troccoli about "unemployed manpower" are groundless. Even more, the "unemployed manpower" hypothesis does not exclude the possibility of committing common crimes without major ideological ground. Nor does it exclude the possibility that such "unemployed manpower" may have rendered or may render services to the government in the future, because no one inside or outside Government House can have absolute control over that kind of "cell."

Now one can only wonder how a constitutional government could have for several months used an individual with a penal record like that of Gugliaminetti. According to the police, Gugliaminetti's record includes several sentences for robbery, swindling, possession of arms, abduction -- he was not prosecuted for this crime in 1977 -- and extortion charges. He has even appeared in a photograph with the president, but this is another story. Summing up, there is still much to be clarified in Argentina. And the president must take stronger action.

TERMS ANNOUNCED FOR PRIVATE OIL EXPLORATION

PY080108 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The government yesterday announced the terms for private capital interested in exploring and producing oil in any of 164 petroleum areas within Argentine territorial limits. Defence Minister Roque Carranza, who is also the interim public works minister, and Energy Secretary Conrado Storani announced the terms at a press conference yesterday.

Carranza said oil companies will be paid international prices for petroleum produced in exploration areas. But he added that 12 percent will be deducted from companies in the form of a royalty tax while between eight and 18 percent will be held back as an additional tax. Moreover, private companies will have to pay any national, provincial, or municipal taxes now levied in exploration areas. However, the government guarantees that no new taxes will be imposed during the contract period, Carranza said.

Carranza said the contracts will be made by exploration area, an innovation in the oil industry. These areas run up to 1,000 square kilometres on the mainland and 10,000 square kilometres off-shore. The exploration areas announced yesterday were: north-west, northeast, inter-mountain basins, Cuyo, Neuquen, San Jorge Gulf, Austral, Salado off-shore, Colorado off-shore, off-shore Valdez peninsula, Rawson off-shore, off-shore San Jorge Gulf, San Julian off-shore, and Austral off-shore and the Malvinas. Bids will be accepted as of the end of this month to mid-July, Carranza said. He added that "some 20 firms" have shown interest in the areas.

Storani said the presidential decree authorizing the contracts is ready and will be out shortly. Contracts will have to be authorized by the President, who will receive a report from the Energy Secretariat on each case.

Storani yesterday also denied reports he would resign his post over differences with the incoming public works minister, Roberto Tomasini. Asked about relations between himself and Tomasini, Storani only said: "I don't know him." Reports earlier this week said Storani was demanding the Energy Secretariat be put under the jurisdiction of the presidency.

BAKERS UNION BOMBING, SHOOTING INCIDENT REPORTED

PY100101 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Jun 85 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Bombs, bullets and cartridges reappeared on Argentina's sadly explosive scene yesterday, but fortunately left no casualties.

A homemade bomb exploded at 3:30 am yesterday morning in front of the San Fernando bakers union, blowing out windows and damaging buildings as far as two blocks away.

Around the same time a carload of individuals blasted, with Ithaca shotguns, the front of the La Plata home of Anibal Victor Brega, a 55-year-old Radical Party leader who is the minutes secretary of a local group within the Movement for Renovation and Change party faction.

Cordoba provincial police authorities, meanwhile, announced that last Wednesday they found a tin-roofed wooden shed full of explosive materials near the town of Dumesnil, 24 kilometres west of Cordoba city. Their catch netted 3,000 cartridges made of a special powder, Z-50, which could be fired from mortars or anti-aircraft guns, plus 100 metres of fuse, among other homemade devices.

PEASANTS TO ENFORCE STRICTER ROADBLOCKS

PY071932 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers [Csutcb] has decided to impose stricter roadblocks, despite the contention by the Ministry of Campesino Affairs that peasants' demands have been duly met. The federation's public relations secretary, Eleuterio Romero, has said that the roadblocks had been established as a result of the decisions made at a national meeting held on 29-30 April. According to Romero, the strictest roadblocks have been enforced in Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, and Oruro Departments. Some roadblocks may have been set up in some La Paz areas, although tranquillity prevails in most sectors. According to our correspondent in Santa Cruz, the peasant blockades have caused the citizens considerable problems. The prefect of the department is trying to negotiate a truce in the peasant conflict. On their part, the peasants claim to be following instructions from Genaro Flores Santos, the leader of the Csutcb.

Cochabamba Roadblocks Lifted

PY081350 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The peasants in Cochabamba have lifted their roadblocks. In fact, an official report contained in the bulletin of the Information Ministry states the following:

Cochabamba, the peasants in Cochabamba on 7 June, as of 1500, are lifting their roadblocks since the constitutional government presided over by Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo has met their demands.

Upon making this announcement, Eudoro Barrientos, a leader of the [words indistinct], has stated that people were sent to the different roadblocks to order that the roadblocks be suspended. The roadblocks were set up by the peasants on 3 June. Barrientos added that traffic on the entire Cochabamba road network returned to normal as of 1500.

PEASANTS PROTESTING COCA DECREE OCCUPY MINISTRY

PY101900 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Peasant leaders have occupied the Campesino Affairs and Agriculture Ministry building and have declared themselves on a fast until the government repeals Decree No 20733 regarding the marketing of coca leaves. Peasant leader Eleuterio Romero, public relations secretary of the Single National Confederation of Unions of Bolivian Peasant Workers [Csutcb], announced that Bolivian peasants will hold a fast at the Campesino Affairs Ministry building and that they demand the repeal of Decree No 20733 which undermines coca producers.

He noted that the blocking of roads by the peasants continues in the Cochabamba and tropical area because the government has yet to fulfill peasant demands. Moreover, in a statement to the press, Chapare residents leader Elias Lopez regretted the clashes that have taken place in the Chapare area, and he confirmed that five peasants were injured on 8 June during a clash between peasants and truck drivers. Elias Lopez said that the government must fulfill its agreements by approving the respective decrees, government resolutions, and other documents and stop delaying a solution to the problem.

He also noted that peasants have decided to remain at the Campesino Affairs Ministry building until the minister issues the regulations that were promised to them during a meeting held this morning.

ARMED FORCES 'CONCERNED' OVER SOCIAL UNREST

PY110258 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya has visited Government House to talk with the president of the Republic about the acts commemorating the 50th anniversary of the end of hostilities in the Chaco War. After leaving Government House, Gen Tordoya talked with reporters. The journalists asked the commander about the situation prevailing in the country. Gen Sejas replied that there is a trend toward aggravating the state of social uneasiness, which could hinder the electoral process.

[Begin recording] I believe not only the Armed Forces but all Bolivian institutions are concerned about the prevailing atmosphere of uneasiness, which is undoubtedly negative for the pre-electoral period. The Armed Forces are concerned about this situation. We are [word indistinct], in the appropriate manner, at the level of the commander in chief and of the general commanders [words indistinct]. There are surely agreements that have been worked out within the law. The Armed Forces believe that problems should be solved in conformity with those agreements. [end recording]

COB ISSUES LIST OF DEMANDS TO GOVERNMENT

PY101316 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] An issue that will no doubt make headlines this week is the list of demands made by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB]. The COB has demanded the establishment of a basic salary with an accelerator clause that should provide for an automatic readjustment every 15 days since, the document says, a hungry person cannot wait. The COB has also demanded that the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo immediately order the nationalization of medium-sized mines and of private banks. The COB has reiterated several of the demands contained in its emergency plan and has included political issues. Thus, despite speculations made earlier, the 7-page, legal size, single spaced COB document has not merely touched salary issues.

Upon receiving the document, the government has an 8-day deadline prescribed by law to answer the COB petition. The possibility for the COB to order some measures to exert pressure on the government to expedite solutions to the workers' demands, especially concerning wages, has not been ruled out.

SARNEY TO OPPOSE IMF MONITORING OF ECONOMY

PY080149 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] President Jose Sarney has decided not to accept IMF supervision over the Brazilian economy. He also wants to negotiate interest rates and spreads lower than those that Alfonso Pastore, the Central Bank president late in the Figueiredo government, accepted. Up until the IMF mission arrived in Brazil on 27 May, the Sarney government intended to negotiate the same terms which Pastore had negotiated. The president is trying to obtain support from the political forces before making his decision public. It is known that the decision to change the rules of the game will not sit well with the bankers, because the IMF is the official umpire of the rich countries in the negotiations of the Third World debt.

FORMER SNI CHIEF'S SUMMONS CONCERNS SENATOR

PY062227 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jun 85 p 5

[Excerpt] Senator Luiz Viana Filho (Social Democratic Party [PDS] of Bahia), former civilian cabinet chief for Castelo Branco, said on 3 June that the Army is concerned about the fact that General Octavio Medeiros, former Chief of the National Intelligence Service (SNI) and now military commander of Amazonia, is being summoned to testify in the inquest on the assassination of journalist Alexandre Von Baumgarten. Senator Viana last week participated in the reception held for Army Minister General Leonidas Goncalves on the occasion of his visit to Congress. According to the senator, the minister demonstrated his concern over the fact that Gen Medeiros is being called to testify in the inquest. This revelation was made by Senator Viana during an informal talk with political journalists. The senator also expressed his fear that the proceedings of the inquest may lead to former President Joao Figueiredo being summoned. On 3 June, however, the PDS senator learned that Gen Medeiros will be summoned according to legal procedures and that the former SNI chief will appear in court on a date of his choosing and without leaving Manaus, headquarters of the Amazonia Military Command. Still, in the opinion of Senator Viana, that does not preclude the possibility that the former president may yet be summoned to testify.

GENERAL CRUZ ON INVESTIGATION INTO SNI

PY060332 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1938 GMT 5 Jun 85

[By Mario Passo]

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Jun (EFE) -- The reopening of the investigations into the death of journalist Alexandre Baumgarten might involve high-ranking Brazilian military officers who, as in Argentina, may have been involved in political crimes. Baumgarten, who was the owner of the magazine O CRUZEIRO, had in a document accused the National Intelligence Service [SNI] of wanting to kill him. He made this revelation shortly before 25 October 1982, when his body was found on a beach in Rio de Janeiro. General Newton Cruz, then chief of the SNI, has said that Baumgarten was seeking revenge because the SNI refused to support his pretension to obtain official publicity for the magazine he owned. I rejected all his requests to give a push to the magazine O CRUZEIRO, stating that the SNI did not have the power to do so, Gen Cruz has told Police Inspector Ivan Vasques, who is in charge of the investigations. However, Baumgarten had said that Gen Cruz wanted to turn the magazine into an organ favorable to the government, because all the press media were against it. Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola has stated that the reopening of the investigations is an attempt to create a complicated and intriguing situation for his government.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE NEAR LA MONEDA PALACE

PY101525 Paris AFP in Spanish 1506 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 10 Jun (AFP) -- A powerful explosion took place today on the 11th floor of the Carrera Hotel in Santiago, located in front of La Moneda Palace. There were damages but no casualties, an official of the elegant hotel, which normally hosts foreign visitors, told AFP. The explosion, which showered broken glass onto the street in front of the hotel in downtown Santiago, occurred at 1028 local time.

Dinacos Provides Details

PY101910 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] A powerful explosion took place this morning in downtown Santiago at the Carrera Hotel. This information was provided by the National Social Communications Agency [Dimacos], which said that two powerful bombs exploded and that a third bomb was deactivated by security agents. There were no casualties. The event took place about 1030 local time in Room 1117 of the Carrera Hotel. A young couple had been staying in the room since 9 June.

The man is registered as Antonio Garrido with identification number 5,673,647-9. The couple gave 25 Montecarlo Street in Vina del Mar as their address. The identification number belongs to Rene Gumersindo (del Carmen) Soto Sanchez, whose address is given as Group 36, Department 34 in the Manzanares District in Rancagua. The address given in Vina del Mar is the (Chorro Casero) Presidential Palace. According to the investigations, the couple left the hotel this morning at about 1000 local time, a half hour before the explosion.

TERRORISTS ATTACK CHEMICAL PLANT IN VINA DEL MAR

PY060325 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The intendancy of the Fifth Region has officially reported a terrorist attack on a chemical plant in Vina del Mar. The intendancy has released a communique reporting that subversives identifying themselves as members of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left exploded five bombs in the (Ositin) chemical plant. As a result of the explosions, five tanks were damaged but work at the plant was not halted. The regional intendancy, in addition to repudiating this attack, calls on the people to ponder this type of action and to give their maximum cooperation by reporting any suspicious activities so these antisocial elements can be cleared out of this region.

SEVEN ARRESTED, RELEASED FOR BURNING U.S. FLAG

PY110306 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Seven people were arrested while trying to burn a U.S. flag. According to police sources, the incident occurred in the vicinity of the U.S. Consulate on Merced Street. The detainees were taken to the police station in the area, and after their addresses were recorded, they were released. All of them have been summoned by the respective police judge.

EL MERCURIO VIEWS VIOLENCE, STATE OF SIEGE

PY101555 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 Jun 85 p A 3

[Editorial: "Street Violence"]

[Text] The violent demonstrations which took place in Santiago and Valparaiso last week were mostly carried out by student groups. Some of these typical student protest demonstrations ended with street disturbances, the participation of the police, and violent resistance by students. In other demonstrations, there was a coordinated action to prevent the normal operation of buses. In addition to the disturbances near the universities, there were also several attacks on buses, including attacks with fire bombs.

It is well known in Chile that if street violence is not kept under control it can have significant political impact. The leaders of some opposition sectors who advocate confrontation to settle public matters are trying to use the younger and more active students to obtain their goals. However, to do so they need certain elements to serve as provocateurs of the student dissent. Murders and disappearances, especially when involving students, create reactions if they are not fully clarified. Therefore, officials are very much interested in clarifying the recent events, but as they have not yet obtained any results, the student organizations are in a great state of excitement.

Public order has been maintained so far this year. The protests, which resulted in death and destruction, ended about 6 months ago after the state of siege was enforced. However, the recent events are a sign of alarm which should not be disregarded.

The enforcement of the state of siege in November 1984 was considered by large sectors as a necessary measure to restore public order and to carry out the normal development of the country. The effects created by the state of siege have been clear enough for the entire country. Public demonstrations have ended, and no important terrorist attacks have taken place, at least for some time. Although there are some very distrustful groups who believe that the restrictions on the press have prevented the people from knowing about some demonstrations of discontent, there has been no serious obstruction of the people's life. Therefore there are very few people who believe that the state of siege should be lifted soon.

However, there are many factors that make one think that this calm can be threatened if certain goals are not met. It seems necessary that the law successfully conclude the investigations on the most recent cases. Also, it would be very useful if the government would more clearly define the path it plans to follow to reach its great historic objectives.

MINISTRY DIRECTOR ON EASTER ISLAND PROPOSAL

PY101917 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Commenting on a press report, Foreign Ministry Director for Bilateral Policy Jose Manuel Ovalle stated that no agreement has been reached between the Chilean Government and NASA on the U.S. project concerning the landing of space shuttles on Easter Island. Ovalle added that the Foreign Ministry is now studying a draft agreement which will later be submitted to the president, who will make the final decision. Ovalle noted that if the agreement is signed, the people will be informed of its details.

INTERVIEW WITH PERU'S ALAN GARCIA DURING STOPOVER

PA100201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0329 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jun (AFP) -- Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia declared here today that his government will deal sternly with subversion, will support the efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America, and will advocate a genuine Latin American integration to face the problems of the foreign debt. In a half-hour interview granted to the RCN Radio Network during a stopover at the El Dorado Airport of Bogota en route to Europe, Garcia also promised close cooperation with Colombia in the anti-drug trafficking campaign.

After noting that terrorism is a problem that affects many countries, he noted that the case of the Shining Path in his country is a particular phenomenon, because that organization, which was born of the social nonconformity in the neglected communities of the Andes, seeks a total break with anything that represents formal democracy through any means, including the bloodiest. He reiterated that although democracy can convolve the citizens' harmony, in the nationalist Peru that he advocates "we will apply the law with all severity, because the state cannot permit the existence of such groups."

Regarding the Central American situation, Garcia said that it can be resolved by the parties involved. He rejected the interference of the two large imperialist powers in the conflict, while praising the work of the Contadora Group in that region. The Peruvian president-elect added: "I agree with [Spanish Prime Minister] Felipe Gonzalez, and although I am not the one called upon to give prescriptions, what I want and desire for my peoples, I also want for other peoples, especially for Nicaragua, and this is: a total, pluralistic democracy with unrestricted support for freedom of the press."

Asked if he fears a coup d'etat in his country, Garcia replied: "A president elected with 53 percent of the votes fears nothing other than not being able to fulfill the aspirations of his people." He explained that the Peruvian Armed Forces possess a high level of professionalism and, furthermore, they have had an institutional experience in government. They know and understand the structural problems of the nation and know that to solve them requires authority, energy, and "what could be better than that expressed through the peoples' votes," he remarked.

Regarding the situation in Chile, Garcia stated: "For elemental reasons of state, I cannot refer to the political system that exists there. I can only say that what I want for my people, which is a democracy of social justice, I want for other peoples, especially our neighbors." He added: "Chile is a reality, but it is also a country with which Peru must maintain cordial people-to-people and state-to-state relations, and utmost understanding in all the fields."

He came out in support of the idea of creating a vast international organization against drug trafficking, proposing stringent vigilance by Colombia and Peru on their Amazon borders. "We must," he said, "eradicate the production of that poison that characterizes my country and Colombia," and added that he has talked about that with his colleague, Belisario Betancur.

Touching on economic topics, he held that the Andean Group is not obsolete, insisting that it must be strengthened through a vast political agreement with the representation of the peoples, taking it out of the hands of the technocrats and the representatives of small interests or transnational companies. Also, he said: "We must all understand that nourishment, inflation, devaluation, and jobs for our people depend on the payment or nonpayment of the foreign debt," and thus, an urgent response is demanded from the continent as a bloc in the face of that problem.

TEXT Garcia declined to pass judgment on Fernando Belaunde's government, saying: "The Peruvian case is one more within the Latin American context, a region subject to colonialism, to remedies, and absolutely contradictory economic development policies that were imposed by the IMF and which have increased the debt and promoted the flight of capital."

Finally, he addressed an affectionate greeting to Colombians and reiterated his invitation to President Belisario Betancur to attend his inauguration in Lima on 28 July.

MINISTER REJECTS CASTRO'S 'STRIKE' PROPOSAL ON DEBT

PA100310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0141 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jun (AFP) -- Colombia tacitly rejected a proposal by Cuban President Fidel Castro that the debtor countries of Latin America hold a "strike" against the creditors, reiterating its intention today to fulfill its foreign financial commitments.

Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said that the 11 signatory countries of the so-called Cartagena Consensus have clearly defined their position in the sense that the debt will be paid.

"What is sought is a rational means of doing so," Ramirez explained, adding: "We have insisted that we are not going to create a debtors club, although we may have to negotiate with a creditors club."

He added that they are seeking a general framework to convoke the solidarity of the Third World countries and thus obtain a reduction in the protectionism of the industrialized nations and establish a new order in North-South relations.

For his part, Planning Director Jorge Ospina said also that Colombia is not going to declare a moratorium in the payment of its foreign debt and that, on the contrary, it is organizing its finances to meet its commitments.

Colombia heads the group of the most indebted nations of Latin America. These nations signed the Cartagena Consensus in which an appeal was made to the creditor nations to find a way out of the serious problem of the continental debt, that has been described as "explosive."

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON SANGUINETTI'S VISIT

PA100436 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias held a press conference at the end of his official visit to Ecuador, during which among other things, he announced that Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti will visit Ecuador on 29 July. He explained that the main purpose of President Snaguinetti's visit will be to strengthen Uruguay's bilateral relations with Ecuador.

[Begin Iglesias recording] The purpose of my visit to this friendly country is to make arrangements with my colleague Foreign Minister Edgar Teran for the visit of the Uruguayan president to this country at the end of July. The date of his arrival has been set for 29 July. He will return to Uruguay on 1 August. The Uruguayan Government and President Sanguinetti personally have expressed special interest in this visit because it will help strengthen our bilateral relations. We must take into consideration that our countries have common historical ties, common aspirations, and common objectives. Furthermore, this meeting will take place at a very special moment, when we need to reaffirm with positive actions the principles governing bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic, cultural, and political aspects. President Sanguinetti and President Leon Febres Cordero will undoubtedly exchange views on the political and economic problems affecting the continent. [end recording]

In relation to the technical and ministerial meeting of the Cartagena Group, Foreign Minister Iglesias said:

[Begin recording] I have been in contact with the foreign ministers of the Cartagena Group, discussing the possibility of holding a technical meeting during the first days in July. However, since two new governments will be inaugurated -- the new Peruvian Government on 28 July and the Bolivian on 6 August -- I think it would be a good idea to postpone the meeting, to give these new governments time to prepare. [end recording]

PRESIDENT DENIES FORMING MAJORITY CONGRESS BLOC

PA080353 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] At a press conference this morning, President Leon Febres Cordero said that the composition of the new parliamentary majority was in no way influenced by the executive branch and warned that the country will be normalized and that new trials will be held for embezzlement committed by members of the previous administration. Referring to the latest political events in the national congress, he said that this was part of a joint action of legislators of different parties who on their own initiative decided to avoid relinquishing important government departments to extreme leftist groups. He reaffirmed that the national government is determined to have an honest administration.

[Begin Febres recording -- in progress] ...Among the first, if not the first question, perhaps the reply will surprise you. I do not know to what majority you are referring. Yesterday we saw that this supposed majority was unable to maintain a quorum in the national congress. I believe that what has happened, beyond the government's political actions, is the joint action of a group of legislators, representatives of several political parties, including some that are in no way connected with the national government, who on their own initiative decided to prevent the deplorable incidents that have been happening in the national congress. This is the indiscriminate yielding of the management of very important government departments to extremist groups that in no way represent the ideological or political majority of the Ecuadorian people.

We have seen that through elections held in the congress, the parties decide to appoint their own representatives, in this case, those of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in an action beyond the direction of the national government. [end recording]

The president said that he expects from Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia the same that he can expect from Ecuadoreans, that is, the best intentions to live in peace. He made this remark at the press conference, during which he discussed domestic and foreign policy. He said he expects to have good relations with the future Peruvian Government as well as with every other country in the world, which is consistent with the foreign policy of the present administration.

PRESIDENT, MINISTER ON CUSTOMS TARIFF, ANDEAN PACT

PA081618 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Quito, 6 Jun (AFP) -- President Leon Febres Cordero today said in Quito that Ecuador has maintained a clear position on the Andean Pact and that "we are not going to permit the country's interests to be affected by international agreements that go against the interests of the Ecuadoran people." Referring to the forthcoming adoption of a new customs tariff in the country and its relationship to the Andean Pact provisions, the president said in a press conference that "the country can never yield its sovereignty" and that one issue is Ecuador's problem with regard to the Andean Pact and another is "our sovereign and legitimate decision" to establish the national custom tariffs.

Regarding the new measure, Industries Minister Xavier Neira indicated that Ecuador does not agree with Venezuela's sovereign decision requesting the postponement of the next meeting of the Cartagena Consensus Board, the highest body of the Andean Pact, which was called precisely to sign a protocol that will modify the document that serves as the foundation for the integration process. Neira said that the Venezuelan decision comes precisely when an overall agreement has been reached among the Andean members regarding the main reform aspects of the Cartagena Consensus.

"We are experiencing a very difficult situation because the Ecuadoran Government does not believe it is advisable to continue to create false expectations in a process that had finally come very near achieving solutions and that is now affected by the apparently intransigent position of Venezuela," Neira added. He added that the difficulties have emerged with regard to complex topics and that Venezuela's real position on these topics is unknown. The topics include the treatment given foreign capital and reforms to the Andean Pact's Decision 24.

Last month Febres Cordero issued a decree that eliminates the obstacles to foreign investment that are included in the Andean Pact's Decision 24. These include the percentage of profits that can be taken out of the country and the obligation of foreign companies to become mixed or national companies after some years.

Regarding the new tariff, Febres Cordero added today that "it will be promulgated soon." He said that although it could have been issued months ago, the government preferred to consult interested parties and that as with any economic decision, "it will not satisfy everyone."

MINISTRY ON STROESSNER FRG TRIP POSTPONEMENT

PY072252 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Jun 85 p 11

[Excerpts] According to reports we have received from Bonn, reports that confirm information previously published by ULTIMA HORA, the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning officially announced that the scheduled visit of President Alfredo Stroessner has been postponed "for an indefinite time."

President Stroessner's decision to postpone his trip to the FRG was yesterday conveyed to the FRG Ambassador in Asuncion, Konrad Gracher, through a message delivered by Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar. The German diplomat explained that the trip was not postponed for internal political reasons but personal reasons. Apparently, the president needs time to better prepare for his trip to Germany.

From the Foreign Ministry:

1. On 6 June 1985, the Foreign Ministry delivered a verbal message to the FRG ambassador postponing the official visit of His Excellency the president of the Republic of Paraguay, Army General Alfredo Stroessner, scheduled for 2 and 3 July, and proposing the fixing of a new date by common agreement in the near future.
2. The message says that the purpose of the postponement is to allow better planning for the official visit in order to achieve better results from the talks on cooperation and economic aid that are currently being carried out within the framework of the close and friendly relations between the Republic of Paraguay and the FRG.
3. The message also says that the results of previous presidential visits were taken into account. Previous visits have always been favorable for the well-being and development of the Paraguayan people through cooperation and financial aid.

Stroessner Said To Fear Unrest

PY081611 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpts] There is a widespread sense of relief in the FRG. Paraguay's Stroessner has ordered the horse unsaddled and has canceled his official visit to Bonn. The Paraguayan Government said that the visit required further preparations. However, the belief that Stroessner fears political unrest in Asuncion during his absence persists among the Germans.

REPORTAGE ON ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ALFONSIN'S VISIT

## Holds Press Conference

PY080145 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Press conference held by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin with local and foreign journalists at Government Palace in Lima -- live]

[Text] [Jesus Mimbela Perez, director of EL PERUANO] Taking the opportunity of your illustrious visit to consolidate the historical ties of the people and Government of Argentina with Peru, allow me, Mr President, to ask you your personal opinion of the mediation conducted by our illustrious president, Fernando Belaunde Terry, at a very difficult time for Latin America, that is, during the war over the Malvinas Islands.

[Alfonsin] I will answer your question with pleasure, but first of all I would like to express my gratitude to the Peruvian people for their warm welcome, which I will always remember. We have come to Peru precisely to express the gratitude of the Argentine people, regardless of their political leanings, to the Peruvian people, to the Government and the Armed Forces of Peru, and especially to the president of the Republic for his position of solidarity with Argentina on the southern conflict, over which Argentina and the UK had an armed confrontation because of the UK occupation of the Malvinas Islands. I believe that the position of Peru and of its president could have led us to a solution of the problem, which is not just Argentina's but is Latin America's as a whole. We Argentines will never forget his gesture, his concern, his dedication, his willingness to work, his Latin American spirit, and his spirit of justice. This is the main objective of my visit. I wanted to come to decorate him on behalf of the government and the people of Argentina for his solidarity with us.

[Luis (Candica) Fonseca, LA CRONICA and LA TERCERA DE LA CRONICA] Mr President, to pursue the Malvinas issue, which is so important for Latin America, I would like to ask the following: Despite all the efforts for a just and friendly agreement with Mrs Thatcher's government, this problem has not yet been solved because of the British intransigence to sit at the negotiating table and despite the actions adopted by Argentina in this regard. What other steps is your government taking to put an end to this serious Latin American problem once and for all?

[Alfonsin] We are trying in all international forums to find a peaceful solution to this problem, to put an end to this habit of colonialism which is an affront to Latin America as a whole. We have taken this issue to the United Nations, and recently to the OAS, where we have also felt Peruvian solidarity. We are absolutely convinced, as you stated, that it is absolutely necessary to sit at the negotiating table to discuss everything, including, of course, sovereignty. The UK's intransigence is based on its refusal to discuss the sovereignty issue. We are willing to continue insisting on a solution. We believe that a solution must be found through negotiations, within the framework of an activity that makes clear that the preservation of peace is important to both countries. We Argentines are ready to consider the interests of the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, and to meet their demands, but we will never give up our claims, and we will never sit at the negotiating table unless the sovereignty issue is discussed.

[Denis Vargas, Radio Programas del Peru] Mr President, one of Latin America's main and most widespread problems is the foreign debt, which is a source of constant concern for our leaders. Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia Perez has been proposing -- before, during, and since the elections -- direct negotiations with the creditor banks without going through the indifferent hands of the IMF.

Furthermore, he has hinted that it would be appropriate to establish a group of debtor countries to conduct joint negotiations. What is the position of Argentina, the position of its chief executive, in this regard?

[Alfonsin] Ever since we assumed power we have been struggling for recognition of the political aspects of the foreign debt by the developed countries. We do not believe that it is a mere economic and financial problem. In our opinion, and as far as the domestic status quo of our countries is concerned, what is at stake is the need to overcome stagnation, attain development, strengthen our economies, and provide clear-cut answers to basic demands for social justice. It is obvious that under the present circumstances none of this can be achieved without a Latin American integration process; an effort to reconcile the financial policies of our countries. For this reason we have supported the Cartagena Consensus. The first meeting was held in Cartagena, followed by another in Mar del Plata in Argentina, and in January this year we met in Santo Domingo. Now we are preparing the Montevideo meeting, and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, the former ECLA director, has helped us work for a new international economic order.

I do not believe that the foreign debt problems stops at the debt itself. It involves discrimination in foreign trade, the decline of trade terms, and an unfair international economic order, and we must all understand that the Latin American countries must work together if we want to effectively carry out our struggle against obstacles raised, as I have said before, by problems that go beyond economic aspects into political aspects, and since they touch political aspects they also affect security.

I feel that we have to understand that in Latin America we must strengthen democracy. In order to strengthen democracy, we must satisfy popular sectors as far as social justice and economic development go. We must overcome stagnation, which will put an end to the misery among our peoples. This is what we are trying to do, and I believe that as your president-elect has stated there are a variety of tactics that could be implemented and must be collectively discussed in order to attain effectiveness and efficiency in the struggle that lies ahead of us.

In this regard, we have to be able to work within the framework of integration, which as far as I am concerned means dropping rhetoric and doing something about mutual trade, granting each other commercial concessions, and jointly acting at all forums to make the people in the north understand that our position is not an aggressive demand for rights but the firm stance of those who understand that firmness is the best way to defend the interests and rights of our peoples.

This is not a matter of clashes or confrontations, but of simply seeking the truth and finding a way to overcome our obstacles. We are not against the people in the north developing and enjoying high standards of living. We are merely against these standards of living being achieved at the expense of the standards of living of our own peoples. Thus, what we want is a just development, and we feel that universal justice is the inevitable condition for universal peace.

[Enrique Zileri Gibson, CARETAS] Mr President, on the basis of the Argentine experience, your own background, and the momentous trial that the courts in your country are now processing, what could you recommend, what fraternal advice could you give to other Latin American nations, especially to other Latin American democracies that are having to deal with subversive violence? Is it possible to effectively repress subversion without resorting to methodology that goes against human rights?

[Alfonsin] Most certainly so, sir.

The worst part of subversive terrorism is the fact that sometimes it awakens doubts about the way in which it should be repressed. I feel that one of its goals is to undermine, in one way or another, democratic and republican institutions. I believe that the worst defeat a democracy can suffer is to assume the methodology of those it must fight.

[Pablo (Tuel), HOY] Mr President, your government has given clear evidence of its absolute defense of human rights. It has denounced before the courts individuals considered responsible for human rights violations during the military dictatorship. To do this it has demanded much firmness and conviction, because included among the people involved there apparently are former presidents of the Republic. In view of this attitude adopted by your government, what has been the response and the behavior of the military institutions, and also what is the reaction of the Argentine people?

[Alfonsin] The Argentine military institutions have a great commander in chief, and consequently the response of the Armed Forces has been very good. The commander in chief is the president of the nation. There are generals within the Argentine Armed Forces whose behavior has been absolutely compatible with the exercise of democracy. I believe that the point here is not to divide Argentine society into the guilty and the innocent, and the victims and the murderers. I have said this in my country, and I want to repeat it now. To a certain extent, we are all guilty. The fact is that we are not submitting the Armed Forces to trial, but only some leaders of the Armed Forces who led them down the wrong path in the need to fight against a terrorist subversion that also violated essential human values and rights by using a repulsive method, which is a result of an elitist desire for the conquest of power.

[Fernando Flores Araoz, OIGA] Mr President of the sister Republic of Argentina, I know this is a sensitive subject, and it involves the defense and security corps and diplomatic relations with other countries, but I believe it is necessary to ask. I would like to ask, Mr President, if you could give us some details of the concrete support Peru granted to Argentina during the Malvinas war, support we feel that was not only related to the offer for peace that was torpedoed by Great Britain. I am referring to the offer for peace proposed by President Belaunde. Mr President, I want to ask you if you could give us some concrete details of this Peruvian support?

[Alfonsin] I would rather that you ask the Peruvian authorities this question.

[Tracy Wilkinson, UPI] Good afternoon, Mr President. Returning to the foreign debt issue and the IMF, could you confirm for us that an accord has been reached with the IMF, because the reports coming from Washington are rather contradictory, and if so, what are the real possibilities Argentina has to fulfill this agreement?

[Alfonsin] We reached an agreement with the IMF yesterday. I personally talked with the director manager, Mr Larosiére, and right now we are discussing the granting of a bridge loan by several countries, including the United States, some European countries, countries from Latin America, and Japan, all of which have great confidence in the Argentine economy. We reached a solution with the banks. What we did was talk with the IMF, and the results were satisfactory, based on the policy the Argentine Government wanted to implement, and in my opinion, we have achieved the objective of the talks. We will soon see the effects on the economy of our country. We will devise the measures that need to be adopted, and I think we are going to start solving the most serious problem of the foreign sector. This will be a period of reconstruction of the Argentine economy which will also allow us to find answers to the social requirements that are very strong in my country.

[Julio Jigachi, Lima Television Channel 9] Mr President, you received a nation that was going through a crisis, gripped by labor and social upheaval, but nevertheless you advocated a social pact. Since our country is also on the eve of changes, I would like to ask you for your recommendations and your knowledge concerning the great efforts you have made toward attaining a social pact.

[Alfonsin] I do not want to be put in the role of giving advice, which is not in keeping with my personality or with what I understand is proper. I could tell you the same things I say back home, although here we are all part of the great Latin American home. Nothing is easy or simple, everything calls for efforts and is very hard. We must make these efforts, and we will make them as long as we understand that these efforts will be equitable. This means that the most neglected sectors are not being asked for efforts that will benefit the more endowed sectors. These efforts must be equitable, because those who have more must do more and make more sacrifices. Furthermore, efforts will be made as long as one can see the end of the tunnel, the clear-cut possibility of achievement, that is, the solution of stagnation.

I thought that the struggle against inflation in my country was going to be easier. I confess this now, and I have said so in Argentina. However, despite our work to lower the fiscal deficit, inflation has continued rising, and this has compelled us to enact more drastic measures because I believe that inflation is the worst tax since it hurts more the sectors that have less, the wage-earners.

On the other hand, at the level of inflation that we have reached in Argentina it is almost impossible to expect investments, and we must have investments to develop our economy. Thus, I believe that the struggle against inflation must be the first step, at least that is the way in my country. We must also do our best to see that our efforts do not burden mainly the labor sectors, but everyone must participate in the effort. At least in my country, the workers are not to blame, we leaders are much more to blame, and it is up to us leaders to make our quota of sacrifices. In our specific case we must be prepared to pay the political price, because such is the responsibility of rulers.

We democratic leaders have to cope with a very difficult situation, and we must understand that in order to be truly worthy of the confidence of the people we must assume our responsibility and move ahead toward improving the economy and the development of our country fully aware that initially our efforts could have contradictory effects which at times could force us to pay very high political prices.

[Leon Cristalli, LA INDUSTRIA DE TRUJILLO] Mr President, the owners of LA INDUSTRIA are daughters of Vicente (Febres Severiani), a dead Peruvian diplomat who advocated the Andean Pact, signed the Cartagena Consensus, and represented Peru at the Latin American Free Trade Association. Picking up Dr Vicente (Febres Severiani)'s proposal at that time, don't you feel that Latin America's foreign debt, its problems and solutions, and the common background of the San Martinian and Bolivarian countries calls for the unity of Latin America under these distressing circumstances and that an important step would be for Argentina to become a member of the Andean Pact?

[Alfonsin] Well, it is not only up to Argentina to become a member of the Andean Pact. You should ask the present members of the Pact first. We favor integration, and this inclination has led us to join every effort in this regard. This is in response to the final part of your question. As for the first part, I believe that we must constantly strengthen our unity and struggle together to have the governments, and not only the creditor banks but the governments of creditor countries as well, understand the political problems that are created in our countries as a result of the foreign debt, a burden that frequently precludes us from developing our economies.

[Monica Delta, Lima Television Channel 5] First of all, welcome, Mr President.

[Alfonsin] Thank you.

[Monica Delta] On 25 April 1985 the Governments of the United States and Argentina signed a commercial air transportation accord granting each other broad and unlimited rights, which imply the exercise by U.S. airlines of the fifth freedom in your country. Do you believe that this accord places the sovereignty of your nation and especially the prestige of the Argentine Air Force in jeopardy?

[Alfonsin] I am afraid I do not understand your question.

[Monica Delta] Shall I repeat it?

[Alfonsin] I do not understand why you are asking me if sovereignty is being jeopardized by a commercial accord?

[Monica Delta] Taking into account that Peru is about to sign a commercial air transportation accord with the United States, its effects on national sovereignty are being questioned, and since you have just...

[Alfonsin, interrupting] I believe that commercial deals can be either good or bad, profitable or not, but to talk about these accords putting our sovereignty in jeopardy with all these satellites flying over our heads seems to be somewhat out of place.

[Name and publication indistinct] Mr President, I have two questions. First, what is your government's position regarding the Contadora Group? Second, what is the level of current relations between Mexico and Argentina?

[Alfonsin] Our Central American policy is clear and was established long ago. We support the Contadora Group's efforts in search of peace in the region. We are also convinced of the need to defend the principle of nonintervention, territorial integrity, nonaggression by any of the involved parties, and of course, the continuous quest for democratic pluralism. This is the Argentine position.

Relations between Argentina and Mexico are excellent. I had the pleasure of visiting Mexico City recently. We are reaching commercial agreements with the president and Government of Mexico that will substantially increase our trade. We had met previously on several occasions. With the Mexican president, we are signatories of the New Delhi Declaration in which several chiefs of state protest against the possibility of war as a result of the nuclear arms race. This declaration seeks the suspension, a sort of detente, of all that can lead us to a holocaust. We have agreed on a general stance on the problems affecting the world. Of course, we have discussed the problems of Central America with the president of Mexico. Relations between Argentina and Mexico have never been bad, but now they are absolutely excellent.

[Ricardo Burgos, Lima Cadena America Television, Channel 4] Mr President, I would like to repeat, perhaps reluctantly, a question. Regarding the foreign debt, a Latin American consensus is being sought. Do you really think that the international banks, the IMF, can be more receptive to the demands of Latin America as a whole, rather than to the desperate demands of individual countries?

[Alfonsin] I have absolutely no doubt that we will achieve much more if we act as a group.

However, instead of pressuring the banks, our targets should be the governments, which must understand the need to seek solutions to these problems, because both debtors and creditors are responsible for them. I also think that there should be international financing mechanisms to pay our foreign debt, because it is not simply an ethical problem that we are not paying our foreign debt because, due to the hunger of our people, not even if we were willing could we pay our foreign debt. We must analyze the overall problem of the Latin American economy. As I have said before, this is also linked to the discrimination we are suffering in international trade, to the deterioration in the terms of our trade, because we are getting paid increasingly less for our products, and we are paying much more for what we purchase.

You know what happened with the minerals. Peru has experienced it. At this moment we in Argentina are also suffering a tremendous crisis in the livestock sector, because the EEC, where the production cost of a ton of meat amounts to between \$2,500 and \$3,000, is being awarded with bids for less than \$1,000 because they receive a tremendous subsidy. The same is happening with our grain, where the policy of subsidies has considerably lowered prices.

Thus, this is a global problem we must try to solve. I have no doubt that we are going to become more effective by acting together. We must also be united and end our own rhetoric. We must be united to make our economies more effective. We can sell and buy among ourselves many things we are buying from other regions. So this is a task I consider a top priority. My answer to your question is categorical and affirmative.

[Pedro Ortiz, Channel 2] Mr President, I would like to ask a brief question on the Malvinas issue. This conflict was in some ways a reenactment of the confrontation between the Old and the New World, between Europe and the Americas, between the developing countries and the imperialist interests. In this regard, what do you think of the U.S. position in this conflict?

[Alfonsin] Well, it is obvious that the United States gave priority to the NATO alliance over its commitments with the Americas. There is no doubt about this. However, I should point out that the United States voted in support of the Argentine claims at the United Nations, claims advocating a peaceful negotiation of the problem.

[Ismael Leon, LA REPUBLICA] Mr President, in addition to the news about the militarization of the Malvinas, there have also been reports about the militarization of Easter Island in Chile. These two events would make Latin America, especially the southern cone of Latin America, the target of an eventual nuclear holocaust. What do you think of this situation?

[Alfonsin] Well, regarding the fortification of the Malvinas, this is exactly what we have been pointing out. We run the risk of making the South Atlantic, which is an important route for the supply of oil to the North, sort of an Indian Ocean, thus this would mean transferring the East-West conflict into an area that had practically no strategic relevance before, or where events of that type were not taking place. I believe this is one of the most serious issues of the current situation in the Malvinas.

[Becerra, EL POPULAR] Mr President, I would like to go back to the foreign debt issue. You talked about the unity of our two countries in overcoming our economic problems. I would like to know if during your first talk with President Belaunde you discussed this issue or if tomorrow when you meet with the president-elect you are going to discuss a concrete support by your government for the Peruvian proposal to jointly face the demands of our creditors?

[Alfonsin] The answer to this question has already been given. When we worked on the Cartagena Consensus we were searching for joint action, and the Peruvian Government joined in this endeavor. Although I do not know the tactical or strategic mechanisms the president-elect would like to implement, there is no doubt that we will be very much interested in exchanging ideas on this issue because I believe that there is only one philosophy: the need to work together to be more effective in the struggle we must carry out to solve our economic problems.

[Maria Espinoza, VIA DIPLOMATICA] Mr President, I would like to know your opinion about the current diplomatic relations between Argentina and Peru.

[Alfonsin] They are excellent.

[Espinoza] Mr President, do you feel there is a reprisal against you from the Argentine Armed Forces because of the trial of the militarymen?

[Alfonsin] No, there are no problems. We defined our position on this issue long ago. We talked about it during the electoral campaign, and we maintain it now. There are different degrees of responsibility, and we believe that the most important responsibility lies with those who made the political decisions to act the way they did.

#### Addresses Congress

PY081820 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today stated that it is necessary "to find reasonable proposals" to solve the serious problem of the Latin American foreign debt and warned that "continuing with the mechanisms and conditions currently in effect runs the risk of unpredictable and harmful situations developing at any time."

In an expressive address he delivered this afternoon in Lima to the legislative assembly which gathered in his honor, Alfonsin stated that "without a joint effort" by the industrialized countries "to support the strengthening of the democratic societies in our continent, the international peace will be ultimately threatened." For this reason, one cannot ask the Latin American governments to assume by themselves the cost of the foreign debt crisis, Alfonsin stated. Alfonsin's address, which was delivered in the Peruvian congress following a ceremony in which he was decorated by Senate President Oscar Ulloa, was distributed in Lima on the night of 7 June by the Public Information Secretariat (SIP).

Referring to the Central American situation, Alfonsin advocated a solution "that in our opinion, must be based on a respect for the principle of self-determination manifested through a freely expressed will of the majority." Alfonsin also advocated "the elimination of the military systems or facilities that may pose a threat to the security of all our countries."

Speaking on the Malvinas issue, President Alfonsin reiterated that the militarization of that region by the United Kingdom "has created a critical focus in the South Atlantic and a danger that both our country and the area in general may be involved in strategic schemes that are foreign to the region itself." In addition, Alfonsin reasserted "our will to settle the dispute over sovereignty through a frank and comprehensive dialogue with the Government of the United Kingdom, a dialogue that includes the legitimate interests of the residents of the islands," a will "that will not be altered despite the repeated British refusals to hold negotiations on the essence of the question."

"Nevertheless, the peace that we must achieve not only implies averting conflicts and wars, but also preventing our battered economies from being further deteriorated due to scavenging for enormous funds to strengthen the arms race, and the lack of confidence, two monsters which have cast doubt on and threaten to suppress the very right to life," Alfonsin stated. Alfonsin stated that "without greater justice in the distribution of world resources, without the establishment of equitable relationships in international trade, without a serious and responsible debate which tackles the foreign debt problem from its primary political dimension, in short, without a joint effort to support the strengthening of the democratic societies in our continent, the international peace will ultimately be threatened."

"It is our understanding that it is possible and imperative to find constructive solutions to the situation currently prevailing to the benefit of everyone and to forestall conflicts," Alfonsin added. Alfonsin voiced his conviction that "those constructive solutions will first have to be routed through political agreements between the governments of the industrialized countries and the Latin American countries."

Alfonsin emphasized that "we must allow truth to prevail before the truth rudely awakens us to the prevalence of fiction. We must hasten in creating new conditions which give certainty and viability, both political and economical, to the management of the foreign debt issue." Alfonsin said that "in that regard, there is plenty of room to explore and find reasonable proposals for a wide spectrum of questions between our countries and the developed countries." Nevertheless, Alfonsin warned that "if, on the contrary, one persists with the mechanisms and conditions currently in effect, one assumes a risk that at any time unpredictable and harmful situations for everyone may crop up."

#### Joint Document Issued

PY082246 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1821 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (NA) -- A Government House communique states that Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and President Fernando Belaunde Terry today jointly pointed out the importance of a Latin American consensus over the treatment of the foreign debt. They also "welcomed" the strengthening of democracy in several countries of the continent, and they reiterated their "full support" for the negotiations being carried out by the Contadora Group to pacify the turmoil in Central America. Alfonsin and Belaunde stressed their conviction that "only Latin American unity will allow our community of nations to maintain an effective position in international relations." The text of the joint document follows:

In response to an invitation by President of Peru Fernando Belaunde Terry, President Raul Alfonsin paid an official visit to Lima on 7 and 8 June 1985.

In appreciation for the Peruvian president's peace negotiations during the Malvinas conflict, President Raul Alfonsin decorated President Belaunde with the collar of the Order of Liberator San Martin. President Belaunde heartily expressed thanks for the distinction bestowed on him and said that his participation in the historical event was inspired by the traditional friendship ties between the two countries and that it likewise corresponds to Peru's firm Latin American-oriented policy.

During his stay in Lima, President Alfonsin was honoured by a solemn session of the Peruvian congress, and he was declared a distinguished guest of the city by the provincial council of Lima. In the historical site of Paracas in Pisco, Presidents Belaunde and Alfonsin paid homage to the great Liberator San Martin and then dedicated the Avenue of the Liberators. President Alfonsin also had a friendly chat with President-elect Alan Garcia Perez.

During their talks, the two presidents stated that the friendship between Argentina and Peru can be observed throughout history as a relationship with deep Latin American content, strengthened by the democratic faith of their peoples and governments. Discussing the regional and world situations, the two heads of state verified their coincidence of ideas. They reaffirmed that the respect of all countries for the fundamental principles of international law, upheld by the UN and OAS Charters, is the only guarantee for maintaining international peace and security and for promoting development and cooperation between all countries.

The two presidents especially stressed the importance of the Latin American consensus for the consideration of the foreign debt problem. They also welcomed the strengthening of democracy in Latin America, renewing their full support for the peace efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America, and they ratified their conviction that only Latin American unity will allow our community of nations to maintain an effective position in international relations.

President Alfonsin expressed his thanks for the fraternal hospitality of the Peruvian people and government by stating that his visit will contribute to further strengthening the traditional friendship ties uniting Peru and the Argentine Republic.

#### PRESIDENT-ELECT GARCIA DEPARTS FOR ITALY

PY101400 Paris AFP in Spanish 2144 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 8 Jun (AFP) -- American Revolutionary Popular Alliance Party [APRA] sources have reported that President-elect Alan Garcia today departed for Italy on a private 15-day tour that will also take him to other countries, where he will contact important leaders. Garcia's plane will make stopovers in Guayaquil and Bogota, where he will possibly meet with representatives of the Ecuadoran and Colombian Governments, the sources added.

On 9 June in Madrid he will lunch with Felipe Gonzalez, the head of the Spanish Government, and on 11 June he will visit Pope John Paul II at the Vatican. He will also meet with Italian President Sandro Pertini. The sources did not say what other countries Garcia will visit during his trip. He is making the trip in the company of Carlos Rocca, an APRA leader, who it is rumored will be the foreign minister of the new government that will take over on 28 July 1985.

The president-elect arrived just after noon at Lima's international airport. He was escorted by eight security vehicles under an impressive security operation due to the flagrant terrorist attacks last night that shook this city. He boarded the plane without making any statements.

#### U.S. AIR TRAFFIC AGREEMENT PROPOSAL REJECTED

PY101445 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] On Friday, 7 June, Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca handed U.S. Ambassador Jordan the Peruvian reply to the latest memorandum received from the Department of State regarding the commercial air traffic agreement. According to this reply, Peru considers that an agreement of reciprocity cannot be established, because of the enormous difference in resources and technology between the two parties. Instead, Peru proposes an agreement of concessions for U.S. airlines which should grant economic and technical support and facilities for the Peruvian air companies so that the latter can acquire, under favorable conditions, the planes they need for domestic flights and international services.

CONSALVI, CUBA'S MALMIERCA DISCUSS AREA CRISIS

PA071514 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0230 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Caracas, 6 Jun (EFE) -- The Central American crisis was the main topic discussed by the foreign ministers of Cuba and Venezuela at a meeting held today in Caracas.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi met with his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca, who is on a private visit in this capital to attend the International Symposium on Education for Peace.

Malmierca was approached by reporters at the end of the meeting and said the dialogue with his colleague dealt with the Central American problem. He said they exchanged views on the crisis that is prevailing in the region despite the peace efforts of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela).

The Cuban diplomat said that Latin American economic perspectives in the face of the serious external debt were also examined with Consalvi, both of them agreeing on the need for a permanent solution to the problem. Malmierca added that the suspended bilateral relations between Cuba and Venezuela were also discussed.

Consalvi said that as thinking beings and foreign ministers of sovereign nations, we did not bring up any type of taboos or limitations. Asked whether there are now any elements that might hinder the renewal of Cuban-Venezuelan communications, Minister Consalvi replied negatively and said his talk with Malmierca was most cordial.

GUATEMALA'S ANDRADE ON ELECTIONS, NEUTRALITY

PA081642 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Caracas, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz said here today that his government reaffirms its neutrality and will hand over the government to the civilian who wins the presidential elections scheduled for 3 November.

After a meeting with President Jaime Lusinchi, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister told the press that Guatemala hopes these elections will be held with the same calm that characterized last year's elections during which the members of the Constituent Assembly were elected.

Andrade Diaz said that the democratic opening will have important effects on all of Latin America. During a Contadora Group meeting in 1983, it was agreed that conditions would be created to guarantee political pluralism, the participation of the people, and respect for human rights.

Regarding his meeting with President Lusinchi, Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz said that the main topic of their talks was the democratic opening in Guatemala. The foreign minister also reiterated to President Lusinchi his recognition of the countries that form the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) and their efforts to "avoid a generalized military confrontation."

"At this moment," he added, "the Contadora Group is facing some difficulties; however, I know efforts are being made to overcome this situation."

SEPULVEDA VERY CONCERNED OVER CENTRAL AMERICA

FL102238 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2040 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Madrid, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said here today that Mexico is very concerned about the Central American situation and believes all the Contadora Group governments share this concern. The border conflicts are worsening the situation in the region. For this reason we believe the only path is that of dialogue. The Mexican foreign secretary urged the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua to continue the Manzanillo talks. At a joint press conference held by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran and Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, Sepulveda described the state visit of President Miguel de la Madrid as exceedingly important.

Bernardo Sepulveda said: We are very satisfied with the meetings of the president and the king and with head of government Felipe Gonzalez and the remainder of the two delegations. [sentence as received] The Spanish foreign minister reiterated the statements of President Felipe Gonzalez that U.S. financing of the contras is an error. He added that Nicaragua should make its position more flexible to assist the efforts of the Contadora Group. Fernando Moran said Europe and other Latin American countries have also asked the U.S. Government to be more flexible. If this part of the Atlantic did not exist, the temptation would be greater. [as received]

The joint press conference concentrated on Central America. Bernardo Sepulveda said Contadora has said Central America should be demilitarized, stressing the need to begin to control and reduce armaments. The arms race is a danger and it is imperative to eliminate it. We urge the governments to heed the essential elements Contadora is proposing, he added.

Bernardo Sepulveda acknowledged that Contadora has had difficulties for 30 months but has overcome them. It is necessary to regenerate the climate of negotiation. It is difficult to negotiate in a climate of tension and political, economic, and military harassment. Regarding the possibility that, without waiting for the signing of regional peace agreements partial agreements could be reached, Bernardo Sepulveda said we propose a parallel effort to that being made on the security document. When asked whether he was pessimistic, he responded: It is my duty to be optimistic, with a degree of realism imposed by the facts.

Regarding bilateral relations, Fernando Moran said the balance of trade favors Mexico because of a structural fact and a particular set of circumstances. The two sides have become convinced that opening trade again in a reasonable fashion. [passage indistinct].

OFFICIAL SAYS 4,000 CENTRAL AMERICANS DEPORTED

FL062002 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1750 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The delegate to southeast Mexico from the Immigration Service of the Government Secretariat has announced that over 4,000 undocumented Central Americans who entered Mexico between January and May have been deported to their native countries. The delegate, Juan Francisco Ruiz Galvan, added that the most of the illegals were Salvadorans, Guatemalans, and Nicaraguans and that their coming to Mexico is due mainly to social, political, and economic instability in Central America.

ABADIA ON NORIEGA MEDIATION, REGIONAL CRISIS

PA082017 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia said that the Honduran Government is studying the possibility of General Manuel Antonio Noriega's mediation in the region's conflict.

[Begin recording] We cannot intervene. We will respect the decision of the brother people of Honduras and of the Honduran Government. Depending on this decision, the mediation will or will not prosper. However, they will never be able to say that Panama and the chief of the Defense Forces never made an attempt to bring peace to the area. [end recording]

When Foreign Minister Abadia was asked how the Contadora Group could intervene to resolve the crisis between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, he said:

[Begin recording] In talking to the Costa Rican authorities, with whom we have maintained a dialogue, we have reached the conclusion that the Contadora Group should not specifically or directly intervene as the Contadora Group in the conflict per se. This could in some way weaken the group's overall peacemaking efforts. It would be up to the Contadora Group to point out the offenders and the offended and, from all viewpoints, this would not strengthen the united actions of the group in the area.

It seems that the best approach to this problem is the one Costa Rica attempts to undertake. Costa Rica wishes to present charges before the OAS, and the OAS will then decide how peace will be sought along the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border.

If the Contadora Group is called upon, since we do have the support of practically all of the countries in the world, then the group will be pleased, honored, and very interested in helping. [end recording]

COSTA RICANICARAGUAN EMBASSY STONED; POLICE NOW IN CONTROL

PA101951 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1838 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Report by Jorge Hernandez]

[Text] A number of violent incidents took place this morning in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy when demonstrators protested there. Stones were thrown at the front of the building, breaking all of its windows. The Nicaraguan flag and seal were also removed. In view of the aggression against the building, the Civil Guard and the riot police had to intervene to prevent further incidents.

According to the demonstrators, their action against the Nicaraguan Embassy was due to the burst of machine-gun fire that was opened against them from a side of the building. However, the authorities have been unable to confirm this report since the various officers in charge of the police forces sent to stop the attacks were unable to provide an exact report. Therefore, we have been unable to confirm whether shots were fired from the embassy against the demonstrators. There were no bullet holes in the street toward which the shots were allegedly fired.

The demonstrators are now calm and are planning to march to the Legislative Assembly where they will hold another protest against the Sandinist regime. The police are in control of the situation in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy. A contingent of approximately 50 policemen, including riot police, civil guardsmen, and metropolitan policemen, surrounded the few individuals left at the site. Some demonstrators are very upset about what took place. Some said they would continue to throw stones and paint, and that they would demand the presence of the Nicaraguan ambassador so they could explain what happened.

repeat: The situation here is calm and the police have it under control. Traffic is back to normal and is again circulating on Central Avenue, which passes in front of the embassy. The demonstrators are now going to the Legislative Assembly.

These events began at 1100 when a 5-minute civic strike was held beside the Central Bank building. It was sponsored by Costa Rican civic organizations to protest the Sandinist aggressions against our territory that led to the death of two civil guardsmen. The activity at 1100 was peaceful. The citizens who gathered near the Central Bank sang the national anthem, chanted slogans, waved flags, and carried placards with harsh criticism of the Sandinist regime and the local communists, telling them to go to Nicaragua. After this event, which ended at 1105, the demonstrators said they would continue the activity in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy. The march began with a few people but as it continued on its route more people and vehicles joined it. At the Nicaraguan Embassy, a large group of people had already gathered. Everything was normal until some bursts of machine-gun fire were heard, and the people began to throw stones at the embassy. We repeat that the authorities have not been able to confirm if in fact shots were fired from the embassy. Nevertheless, the demonstrators believed this, and they carried out their actions. Representatives of the various civic organizations that gathered here have condemned these actions and stated that they did not instigate them. However, they said that in view of the situation and the apparent aggression suffered by the peaceful demonstrators, it was a normal reaction.

We interviewed various police officers, but they all arrived after the incidents so they could not give an official report. We must stress the total disorganization of our police who arrived after the large group of people had gathered in front of the embassy.

Only the four or five guards who usually protect the embassy were there. The large group of guardsmen arrived later to prevent further violence. The police officers have not acted in coordination, and none of them really know what happened. It will be a few hours before we find out if there were any shots or if the people acted without provocation.

The Red Cross spokesmen reported that no one was wounded. It was initially reported that there were wounded. There were no arrests. The police will be investigating the incident in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy. The demonstrators will march to the Legislative Assembly where the deputies will be discussing sending a protest to the Nicaraguan Government over the armed actions on the northern border.

#### 'Several Injured' During Protest

PA101857 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The Costa Rican Red Cross communications center reported that several persons were injured during this morning's protest at the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose. The report indicates that a crowd gathered near the Central Bank to protest last week's incidents on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border and moved toward the Nicaraguan Embassy where they threw rocks, and several shots were fired. The Red Cross has been unable to determine the number of injured or the nature of their injuries.

#### Government Condemns Attack

PA110259 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has vigorously condemned the noon attack on the Nicaraguan Embassy. In a communique released this afternoon, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that action like this do not contribute in any way to strengthening Costa Rica's stance in its relations with Nicaragua. He warned that such actions mar Costa Rica's image as a law-abiding country. In addition, Gutierrez said that actions like this weaken Costa Rica's voice in the international community. Recalling that a few months ago the Costa Rican Government waged an intense battle for the inviolability of diplomatic missions, the foreign minister said in his communique that Costa Rica cannot demand respect for its rights if other countries' rights are not respected, although Costa Rica could have serious complaints regarding other countries' behavior. Costa Rica defended the inviolability of diplomatic missions when the immunity of the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua was flagrantly violated by Sandinist authorities. The communique adds: The force of law and not the law of force should settle conflicts. We are proud to live in a country where conflicts are settled through law. Gutierrez asked Costa Ricans to adhere to this calm, responsible stance and urged everyone concerned to see that these actions are not repeated. In addition, he warned that the government -- fulfilling obligations specified by international and domestic law -- will apply every necessary measure to prevent the recurrence of such actions. He stressed: In Costa Rica, mobs (?are not tolerated).

#### OFFICIAL REPORTS ON LAS CRUCITAS SITUATION

PA092155 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Upon returning from the northern area, Colonel Johnny Campos, deputy public security minister, said that the entire Las Crucitas area, where a Civil Guard patrol was ambushed on 31 May, has been combed.

He said that only a bag containing three old weapons, a BZ [not further identified], and dried meat remains were found. Campos also told "Impact News" that the Security Ministry is sure that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has been moving about the area, but it is very difficult to gather any evidence, because they take all their belongings with them. Apparently, EPA members spend time in Costa Rica and then return to Nicaragua, the deputy security minister said. Campos added that he hopes that the presence of the Civil Guard in the area and the freshness of the incident there will ward off a similar aggression.

Captain Araya [not further identified] stayed in the area to take command of a squad charged with protecting the national territory. Reports regarding violations of our airspace continue to come in and apparently, push-and-pull [preceding phrase in English] and DC-3 planes are overflying the region, Johnny Campos said.

#### POLICE INCREASE VIGILANCE ALONG NORTHERN BORDER

PA092220 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Our country has increased its vigilance along the northern border as a result of the armed clashes on the Nicaraguan side. The Costa Rican police force has reinforced its positions along the northern border and evacuated the people from that region because of the armed clashes between the Nicaraguan Army and the anti-Sandinist rebels.

According to reports received in this capital, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, which is led by Commander Eden Pastora, still maintains its position in southern Nicaragua. Our authorities in charge of security in the region have taken strategic positions since yesterday and have evacuated the people from villages in Costa Rica that are within the range of Nicaraguan weapons. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Red Cross reported that more Nicaraguan refugees are expected to cross the border to escape from the clashes between the Sandinist and ARDE's counterrevolutionary forces.

#### GUTIERREZ REJECTS PARIS MEETING WITH NICARAGUA

PA102315 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Asked yesterday about the French Government's offer of Paris as a site for talks between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said: As you may recall, Costa Rica accepted this offer last year, but only if the Contadora process failed. He added: We do not consider it necessary to hold talks in France for the time being, as we still have confidence in the Contadora Group's efforts. Regarding the doubts that have apparently emerged among government circle about the specific participation of the OAS secretary general in the OAS investigating commission, Gutierrez said that his role will be the same as that of the other members, who will be representatives of the Contadora Group: Colombia, Panama, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Regarding comments concerning the OAS investigating commission. Gutierrez said that the Costa Rican Government has hopes for the commission's work. Gutierrez added: The commission is made up of the four Contadora Group countries with the participation of OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Banea Soares. He said: Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Columbia are our country's best friends. Therefore, they cannot be considered enemies. Some groups have expressed disagreement with the OAS commission's composition because the Contadora countries have not made much progress in the area's pacification process.

EL SALVADORFMLN KIDNAPS LOLOTIQUE MAYOR, FIVE SOLDIERS

PA070527 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 5 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] FMLN guerrilla forces yesterday kidnapped Francisco Israel Diaz, mayor of Lolotique, San Miguel Department, and member of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC. His relatives have no idea where he was taken or his whereabouts. According to reports, the FMLN extremists came to the official's house and, after identifying him, apparently took him to another camp where they have other mayors in captivity.

In addition, reports from Santa Elena, Usulután Department, revealed the kidnapping of five men by the FMLN guerrillas, adding that two of them had been shot to death for reasons that had still not been clarified this morning. The reports reveal that the five men were soldiers on leave, and were stopped by the guerrillas when traveling to their houses in Santa Elena, Usulután Department. There is still no information, as of this morning, concerning the three remaining soldiers kidnapped by the armed extremists.

GUERRILLA COMMANDER ISSUES DOCUMENT FROM JAIL

PA071440 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] From her cell at National Police Headquarters, Guerrilla Commander Nidia Diaz has announced that she has been on a hunger strike for the past 2 weeks. Documents written by Nidia Diaz, commander of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC, were brought out of the jail by members of humanitarian organizations who visited her. Nidia Diaz announces that she began a hunger strike on 18 May in solidarity with the strike of the political prisoners at the Mariona Jail and the Women's Jail. Commander Diaz has also stated that some of the documents found on her were for her own private use and denied reports that she had been captured with some of the FMLN's general files. She also mentions certain aspects of her capture and of the early days when she had no contact with humanitarian organizations or representatives of the Catholic Church. Commander Diaz said that some of her documents will be passed to local and foreign press so the incidents that led to her capture can be known.

RADIO VENCEREMOS ON TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA081402 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] While we defeat the enemy in Santa Ana, the national transportation stoppage has been 90 percent effective nationwide. Radio Venceremos has received reports from various sectors of the national territory confirming the effectiveness of the FMLN's order to paralyze traffic throughout the national territory.

The first reports to arrive at Radio Venceremos are from Chalatenango Department where transportation has been completely paralyzed since our units' activities began. However, the dictatorship's forces have abandoned important sectors along the Northern Trunk Highway. From that highway, we have been informed that as of 6 June our units have maintained control over various points along this road and cover the road leading to Chalatenango, which passes by the 4th Infantry Brigade. We have also maintained control over the stretch of road at the turnoff from Amayo to Nueva Concepcion. We have a last-minute report stating that the enemy posted at the Northern Trunk Highway in the Tejutla sector abandoned the sector demoralized.

Meanwhile, we have received reports from various parts of the country. Reports from San Vicente note that a bus was sabotaged on the road from San Vicente to Zacatecoluca. In addition, another vehicle was sabotaged on the road from Zacatecoluca to Tecoloca for not obeying the FMLN's orders. Reports from the military road, which is also under guerrilla control, note that an Agricultural Development Bank vehicle that ignored our orders was burned on the military route between Jocoro and Santa Rosa de Lima. Two trucks were also burned this morning in the area of Jiquilisco: one truck in the place known as (Maranon), and the other vehicle, which belonged to the mayor's office in the city of Usulután, was burned in El Palo in compliance with our decision to declare a nationwide transportation stoppage. The transportation stoppage is a defeat for the repressive Army and arrogant Duartism!

There has been widespread guerrilla activity on all of the country's roads. A report from (Caviar) states that a guerrilla unit of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] occupied the road from Chapeltique to Moncagua in San Miguel Department and erected a barricade with rocks and trees. This action took place a few meters from enemy positions. The enemy, demonstrating its low morale, did nothing to prevent it.

Another report states that at 0100 on 6 June, a BRAZ guerrilla unit took control over the road from Santiago de Maria to Usulután, near (San Mauricio) canton and village, Ozatlan jurisdiction. Nine power pylons were simultaneously sabotaged, and a barricade was erected. Meanwhile, a BRAZ guerrilla unit took control over the Coastal Highway today near the area known as (El Chiulote), Jiquilisco jurisdiction, Usulután Department. A roadblock was built with rocks and trees and a power pylon and sabotaged during this operation.

At 0630 today, a guerrilla unit took control of the road from Jiquilisco to Puerto El Triunfo near the (Chagualtique) farm. Our forces sabotaged a vehicle that disobeyed the FMLN's orders calling for the paralyzation of traffic throughout the country.

Here is one information on the activities on the roads: At 0545 on 6 June, a guerrilla unit took control over a stretch of road on the Pan-American Highway near the turnoff to Semillero. The occupation lasted approximately 1 hour. The enemy arrived and a heavy clash with the dictatorship troops ensued. The number of casualties has not been determined. The transportation stoppage has been effective throughout Salvadoran territory! Close attention, attention drivers in the western region, attention trailer owners, transporters of merchandise and export products in the western region: We reiterate the FMLN's instructions calling for a nationwide transportation stoppage. Therefore, we inform transporters of merchandise and export products in Santa Ana, Ahuachapan, Sonsonate, and La Libertad that our military units have been instructed to ensure strict compliance with the national transportation stoppage until further notice.

Here are more reports on our war of attrition against the dictatorship troops. On 6 June, a BRAZ guerrilla unit attacked positions of the 2d Battalion in Usulután, located in Santa Elena, inflicting two casualties on the enemy. Our unit left without any problems. Now, here is a report on a guerrilla ambush on the Northern Trunk Highway. Attention: On 6 June guerrilla units of the Carlos Arias Battalion ambushed troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade at kms 27 and 28 on the Northern Trunk Highway inflicting two casualties on the dictatorship: one dead and one wounded.

Another report on sabotage actions against the Duartist war economy notes that on 6 June an FMLN guerrilla unit sabotaged four power pylons between San Francisco Gotera and Yoloaiquin in Morazan Department leaving several sectors of our country without electricity, including Morazan and Usulután Departments.

This has been the result of broad guerrilla actions to sabotage power pylons and towers of the national electricity system.

Here are more reports received by Radio Venceremos. On 7 June, a guerrilla unit occupied a stretch of the Pan-American Highway between Pasaquina and the turnoff to (Periscal) from 0600 to 0900. Our military units simultaneously carried out sabotage actions against the electricity system along that sector of the Pan-American Highway.

Here is another report. Today, a BRAZ guerrilla unit took control of the road between Chinameca and Jucuapa for 2 hours from 0600 to 0800. Our unit sabotaged a vehicle for not complying with the FMLN's instructions and used it to block the road. Attention, here is more information. A guerrilla unit of the Julio Climaco Detachment took control over the road from San Jorge to San Miguel today from 0700 to 0800. The demoralized enemy did not arrive.

FMLN TO END TRANSPORT BAN; POWERLINES TO BE HIT

PA100143 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command on 9 June]

[Text] In view of the continuing repression by the Napoleon Duarte regime against ongoing strikes, which have been declared illegal, in view of possible military attacks on factories and work centers, and the selective mass repression involving men in uniform and men not wearing uniforms, the FMLN General Command declares that:

1. We reiterate our decision to increase our military activity to counter repressive actions carried out by the Christian Democratic dictatorship.
2. In keeping with that policy, we announce the beginning of intense sabotage activity against electric power throughout the national territory. Our units will sabotage primary and secondary lines serving vital areas. We warn that our forces will mine the vicinity of destroyed pylons and will ambush enemy forces trying to repair them.
3. In keeping with that, we will increase our continuous attrition and bloodshed policy against all enemy operations and patrols in our fronts.
4. We announce that the transportation stoppage will be suspended tomorrow, Monday, 10 June, at 0600. However, since our units will stay on the highways, we advise you to drive carefully due to possible clashes between our forces and dictatorship troops. We also call on people not to transport members of the enemy Army in their vehicles because this threatens the security of civilians traveling in those vehicles.
5. We call on transporters to stay tuned to our communiques, because as the political or military situation develops, we could decree new national transportation stoppages that must be strictly complied with on all highways of the country.
6. Finally, we reiterate our firm solidarity with the struggle of the working class as well as our decision to give a combative reply to the crimes of the Christian Democratic clique headed by Napoleon Duarte.

Long live the heroic struggle of workers! Death to the Christian Democratic dictatorship!

Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] FMLN General Command; El Salvador 9 June 1985

VENCEREMOS REPORTS 'MASSACRE' IN GUAZAPA AREA

PA090402 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] We have received a new report at Radio Venceremos. Duarte troops have carried out another massacre in the Guazapa area. On 5 June, an AC-47, two A-37, and two push-and-pull [preceding phrase in English] aircraft, as well as three helicopters initiated a saturation strafing and bombing operation against Chaparal, Platanares, Corozal, and San Antonio cantons. Later, helicopter-borne paratroops landed and captured and massacred civilians. According to preliminary reports received at this radio station, those murdered included Rufino Recinos, 50, and his wife Tomasa, 45, who was tied to a helicopter and dragged to death. Others killed by the Duarte dictatorship in lower Guazapa were Carmen Lara, 75; Lucian Peraza, 50; Rodolfo Landador; Morena Rodriguez and her three small children; Marcelina Rodriguez, 65; Leticia Cheverria; Julia Lara; and Graciela Abrego.

It has also been reported that other Guazapa residents were taken away by the armed forces and are still missing. We appeal to the human rights organization to take notice of this information and denounce to the world the criminal nature of the Duarte dictatorship and the genocidal bombings, such as the one witnessed in San Salvador on 5 June.

GUATEMALA

URNG SAYS GOVERNMENT FORCES PEOPLE TO EMIGRATE

FL102106 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1635 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The genocidal policy of the Guatemalan military regime is causing the emigration of farmers and Indians to Mexican territory, where they are received as refugees under the Mexican Government's pacifistic and solidaristic policy. This statement was made by Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) in a document that for the first time expresses the position and points of view of the insurgent URNG, which is opposed to the government of General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores. The Guatemalan revolutionary organization added that Guatemalan refugees on Mexican soil must obey Mexican laws and not interfere in Mexican internal political problems and situations.

The URNG also said that Mexico's pacifistic foreign policy will not be affected by the situation of the Guatemalan nationals living in southeast Mexico because matters affecting the refugees will be resolved by the URNG in the light of agreements of the Mexican Government with the UN High Commissioner of Refugees. The revolutionary organization said the Mexican Government acts in accordance with the principles of solidarity and respect for the Guatemalan refugees, for reasons of national security and to provide them with better conditions in Mexico.

The URNG said the Guatemalan revolutionary movement is constantly concerned with winning respect for its rights and interests, which can be achieved only to the degree that a new society is built in Guatemala and the military regime now in power is overthrown.

#### BRIEFS

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CHANGES** -- Guatemala City, 3 Jun -- A series of changes in public administration was officially confirmed today. Adolfo Dimas Rangel Solis was appointed immigrations director, replacing Colonel Francisco D'Jalma Dominguez; Carlos Enrique Zaparolli Portilla was appointed manager of the Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise [GUATEL], replacing Colonel Anibal Rivera Morataya; Placido E genio Castellanos Acosta was appointed GUATEL assistant manager, replacing Roberto Gouzueta W.; Miguel Angel Eguizabal Orellana was appointed director of the Treasury Police, replacing Colonel Marco Antonio Castellanos, while Leonel Espana Urizar was appointed deputy director, replacing Colonel Miguel Santiago Izco, and Gary Romero Vasquez Godoy was appointed second deputy director, replacing Major Justiniano Oscar Barreondo Alvarez. Col Marco Antonio Castellanos was sworn in yesterday at noon as Army spokesman, replacing Colonel Rene Morales Faiz, and Captain Jorge Arturo Mazariegos Aguirre replaced Captain Jose Antonio Contreras as executive director of the Pacific Port Complex. [Summary] [Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 4 Jun 85 p 2 PA]

**NEW POLICE LEADERSHIP** -- The general director of police as well as all capital and departmental police chiefs have been replaced. The new officials were installed today. The officers who formerly occupied those posts returned to the barracks by order of Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores. Police Inspector General Jose Felix Alvarez Arevalo was appointed National Police general director; Police Inspector General Juan Francisco Cifuentes Cano as deputy general director; and Police Inspector General Mauricio Gonzalez Motta as the third in command. [Summary] [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 Jun 85 p 2 PA]

#### NICARAGUA

##### ORTEGA DISCUSSES AID, EMBASSY INCIDENT

PA110429 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0155 GMT 11 Jun 85

["Face the People" program featuring President Daniel Ortega, Vice President Sergio Ramirez; Leticia Herrera, vice president of the State Council; Lea Guido, minister of health; Captain Jose Maria Alvarado, telecommunications and postal services director; and other special guests, at the Alesio Blandon Teachers Normal School in Managua -- live]

[Excerpt] [Ortega] Good evening, companeros. I greet all Nicaraguans in this Region 3 who are charged with production, vigilance, and health tasks in Managua neighborhoods promoted by Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS]. We would like to discuss three points of interest to the Nicaraguan people. In a way, we discussed them before, but we would like to reveal some data. We have finally fine-tuned this data now that Companero Sergio Ramirez, who was in Europe making political and economic efforts for Nicaragua, has returned home.

The Nicaraguan Government issued a communique this morning in reply to (?reports) circulating at the international level, prompted mainly by our contacts with friendly countries from the socialist community, Yugoslavia, and Western Europe.

At a time when a U.S. economic embargo is in force, we encountered virtual rejection of that embargo by those countries. Some enemies of the revolution have said that we received only verbal support. We must note that, more than just words, those countries, those governments, those peoples have in fact taken action. They continue to do so by fostering good relations with Nicaragua.

As a result of our meetings with leaders of socialist countries including the USSR, GDR, Hungary, Poland, and so, and other nonsocialist countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement, such as Yugoslavia and countries from Western Europe -- Companero Sergio Ramirez contacted other West European countries, and as a reply to the heroic people of Nicaragua, the working people of Nicaragua, from member countries of the socialist community and Yugoslavia we received special offers of cooperation in the form of lines of credit, donations, and supplies of oil up to \$202 million.

Regarding the West European countries, credit lines and humanitarian aid were also given, in the amount of \$200 million. In other words, a total of \$402 million. This has been the reply of countries with different ideologies but who are responding to the Nicaraguan people. They are thus responding to the political pluralism, mixed economy, and non-aligned project being carried out in Nicaragua. We feel satisfied by both the political reply and the economic reply we found in all those countries. We must underscore that all these European governments -- the socialist governments, Yugoslavia, and West European governments -- were thus rejecting and continue to reject the embargo policy launched by the United States against our country. We can assert that this embargo policy launched by the U.S. President against Nicaragua failed when it sought support from other countries in the world, above all from Europe. This policy has failed.

Undoubtedly, this policy will have an effect on the Nicaraguan economy. This cannot be overcome in the short term because it is not easy to replace the spare parts, raw materials, and others products we bought from the United States with products from other countries. This will affect us for some time. However, the important thing is that the U.S. Government could not get any country's support for its embargo and boycott policy against Nicaragua. Therefore, we think it would be better for the U.S. President to reflect on his embargo policy, because it has been rejected by international policy. The U.S. President should realize that he will not be able to destroy the Nicaraguan people in this way.

It is clear that this aid, which is highly significant, being offered to the Nicaraguan people in raw materials, fertilizers, machinery, spare parts, food, and oil will not solve our economic problems. We are now pledged to more efficiently use the resources being sent from abroad, because these resources are precious to the people sending cooperation through their governments. Hence we must learn to use them very well because Nicaragua's economic situation is so grave that the aid, no matter how significant and large, does not fulfill our country's needs. It does not fulfill, let us say, the demands that our country has, which increase given the military aggression that the United States maintains against Nicaragua.

We also want to refer to the situation that arose today in Costa Rica. Groups of demonstrators from the Free Costa Rica Movement, a group financed by the CIA... [rephrases] This is not something that we say, it is known publicly in Costa Rica, and the news media in Costa Rica have reported that most of the demonstrators were members of the Free Costa Rica Movement, an extreme rightist movement, a fascist movement financed by the CIA. The group also included the [ARDE] Democratic Revolutionary Alliance members; they were also involved. It was a small group, numerically speaking, but extremely aggressive -- comprised of approximately 300 demonstrators.

Therefore, the Costa Rican people were not involved in this. This was carried out by agents of the aggressive U.S. policy, acting to provoke further confrontations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

What did those people do today? The group was launched against our embassy and sent to virtually destroy our embassy. They broke windows, tore down our seal and kicked it, tore down our flag and kicked it. Frankly, they displayed a base attitude before the Costa Rican people themselves, and the international community. This was a disrespectful act against the Nicaraguan people. We immediately called our ambassador, Leonor Arguello, on the telephone. She was practically in a state of siege at that moment. She was joined by four companeras. There were five women and five men on the premises; that was all the embassy personnel there at the time.

Amidst the terrible situation as we could hear the shouts and rocks being thrown against the building while we talked on the telephone, we urged them to remain calm and serene, because this was only a provocation intended to exacerbate the mood among the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican peoples and provoke a tragedy. The tragedy would occur with either Nicaraguan deaths at the embassy or deaths among the demonstrators. This would then lead to a rupture of relations and even worse situations. The United States wants to avail itself of these circumstances, of problems arising in the border region with Costa Rica to advance within the framework of an invasion of Nicaragua, under the alleged guise of its coming to defend Costa Rica. It is quite clear that the United States will try to include several Latin American governments in the plan. The U.S. strategy is quite clear: to find ways to divide Latin America through an artificial conflict that they have been creating with Costa Rica. So we talked with the companera ambassador; she was firm and very serene. She said that she was aware that they were entrenched within a struggle and had to remain serene and calm despite the demonstrators' aggressiveness.

Immediately afterward I spoke to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who condemned the incident. He said that he condemned this action by the demonstrators and that he was immediately sending antiriot policemen to guard the embassy. When the demonstrators had arrived at the embassy only three policemen were on duty. The Costa Rican Government has released a communique condemning the action and stressing that similar actions against our embassy will not be permitted. This is another serious factor that adds to the Central American region's already difficult situation. Specifically, this aggravates the tension that the United States has artificially created between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

More than 1 year ago we proposed the formation of an international peace force to operate along the Nicaragua-Costa Rican border, where a demilitarized zone would be created. In this way the security of the border territory would be guaranteed and tensions, like that created last year between Costa Rica and Nicaragua by the mercenaries who act as agents of the U.S. aggressive policy, would be eliminated.

We discussed this topic with Costa Rican representatives in Paris, but not enough progress was achieved. As a result of the latest action, in which two Costa Rican policemen were killed during an ambush laid by CIA-financed counterrevolutionary groups, we again proposed the formation of this commission. The French Government publicly acknowledged Nicaragua's request to work on this. France said that it required a request by both countries involved in order to respond positively in this regard. Unfortunately, Costa Rica's answer has been to refuse a dialogue to reach an agreement. Costa Rica has rejected Nicaragua's proposal to form and install this peace force in order to create a demilitarized zone.

Costa Rican leaders announced that it would be necessary for both Contadora and the OAS to fail in their pacification efforts prior to any consideration of a peace force.

We believe this Nicaraguan proposal should not be discarded. We maintain this proposal despite Costa Rica's response. We hope that Costa Rica will reconsider, particularly in the light of the latest events.

The other topic I want to discuss before listening to you and talking with ministers and deputy ministers -- a good number of them are here tonight -- is what is being discussed at the U.S. Congress. A few days ago, on Thursday, a vote was taken in the Senate on aid for the mercenary forces. They approved \$38 million in aid for the mercenary forces. The very fact that this amount in the millions was approved for the mercenary forces violates international law. It violates the UN Charter signed by the United States. It violates the OAS Charter signed by the United States. During the Senate debate some amendments were introduced, presented by some senators who opposed this \$38-million allocation. For example, one of these motions noted that this \$38 million should not be used for actions that violate the UN and OAS Charters, because the very fact of this approval violates international law. Bear in mind that there are American attorneys at law functioning here. They know perfectly well that the UN and OAS Charters are violated when a signatory government of these charters discusses and approves millions in its Congress to attack another country.

Surely, a vote will be taken at the House of Representatives on Wednesday. The voting had been announced for Tuesday, but now it appears that it will be on Wednesday. We know that many representatives are against approving this \$38 million. These millions are now described as humanitarian aid. For whom? For those who murder Nicaraguan people. As for all these votes at the U.S. Congress, we have pointed out before that the mere fact that the U.S. Congress even discusses whether or not millions are to be approved for a band of murderers, who shed the blood of a country called Nicaragua, violates international law and is immoral. Who has granted this right to the U.S. Congress? Is this an international organization that can act like this regarding other nations? This is not an international organization.

The United States violates all agreements that it has accepted at international organizations. At such organizations, it has been stressed that problems between states should be settled through dialogue and negotiation. A few months ago, around Easter, President Reagan issued an ultimatum, in which he said that we should establish a dialogue with the mercenary forces. Logically, we rejected this ultimatum. President Reagan spoke of a cease-fire to establish this dialogue. We have clearly pointed out that first of all the United States, the aggressor, the country firing on Nicaragua, must stop firing at us. In other words, it must stop all aggression against Nicaragua. The U.S. President must stop requesting millions of dollars to continue murdering the Nicaraguan people. Then, what option is left? The U.S. Government should establish a cease-fire. This should be done by the U.S. leaders, the ones shooting at the Nicaraguan people. What would then be the corresponding step? To resume the talks at Manzanillo. Why? To normalize relations, to discuss the manner of normalizing relations between the United States and Nicaragua. We have said that, under these conditions, Nicaragua might then call for a cease-fire. Why? In order for the people who are engaged in armed counterrevolutionary actions to seek shelter under the amnesty granted by the government of our Republic and to seek a method either through the International Red Cross or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for them to turn in their weapons. Then [words indistinct] a quiet life here in our country and stop murdering the Nicaraguan people.

Let those who wish to stay in Honduras stay in Honduras. Let those wishing to stay in Costa Rica stay in Costa Rica.

If progress is achieved in all this, if relations with the United States are normalized, if an end is put to counterrevolutionary armed activities, then we would be approaching the climate of normality we Nicaraguans want so much. Why? In order for us to be able to lift all of the exceptional laws [leyes de excepcion] that are currently in existence in our country to defend the revolution. We would then be able to lift the state of emergency, which applies mainly or particularly to military and security aspects.

For example, the news media -- which have been talking so much these days about freedom of the press...[sentence incomplete] There is freedom of the press in Nicaragua. There are restrictions only on reports dealing with the military or security. However, there is freedom of the press in Nicaragua. We just have to look at the newspapers of our country and see how the people can express their views through the newspapers in a manner in which they had never been able to do before and how the oligarchic, rightist sectors can express their views through the daily newspapers they always had in this country. In other words, there is freedom of expression in this country, and the revolution is not afraid of freedom of expression.

So, this is our position. The road to peace does not lie through the mercenary forces, through armed aggression, or through economic strangulation, which the U.S. Government will not achieve. All it will do is bring more bloodshed to the Nicaraguan people and to the Central American peoples. Because of the poor policy pursued by the U.S. Government leaders, the blood of Costa Ricans is also being spilled, because they are the ones who are ordering the murdering of Costa Rican guardsmen through the forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], through the counterrevolutionary forces.

The very blood of North American citizens will begin to be shed through the path of military aggression here in Central America. It has already begun to be shed because many U.S. citizens have died in Honduras during the maneuvers the United States has been holding in Honduran territory to prepare an invasion of Nicaragua. A substantial number of U.S. citizens have died. Others have died during raids into our territory while supporting the mercenary forces.

Therefore, what the policy of the U.S. President is doing is causing the blood of Nicaraguans, Central Americans, and even U.S. citizens to be spilled, and the course he is following is to spill even more blood of Central Americans and U.S. citizens. So, we will not achieve peace along this road. We will not achieve it, until the United States finally decides to sit on top of Central America, one big enormous cemetery, where it has buried all the Central Americans and thousands of U.S. citizens.

However, we are certain that no one wants this kind of peace. Therefore, the path left is that of negotiation. To reach the path of negotiation, we repeat, the paths that must be taken are: In the first place, the United States must establish a cease-fire. How will the United States establish the cease-fire in the case of Nicaragua? By stopping its support for the mercenary forces; by ordering the mercenary forces, which are in its instruments, to stop murdering the Nicaraguan people and seeking shelter under the amnesty; by not asking for further millions, that is, the U.S. President, to continue murdering the Nicaraguan people. This is how the United States can seek a cease-fire. It can resume the talks at Manzanillo. Why? For us to seek a way to normalize the relations between the United States and Nicaragua and so we can maintain friendly relations.

Under such circumstances we could also call a cease-fire. Why? So that through the Red Cross and UNHCR the mercenary forces can turn in their weapons, and those wishing to do so can join the country's mainstream. Those who wish to stay in the United States can stay in the United States; those wishing to stay in Costa Rica or Honduras can do so. That is their problem.

So, to the degree that all these steps are accomplished, we can have a country with a certain degree of normality, indeed with great economic problems, but with a given degree of normality. We could then, in these circumstances, be in a position to lift the state of emergency. So the U.S. Government leaders have the last word. They are the ones who are signaling the path we can follow here in Central America.

There is still some space left. We think there is still some space. Even if there were no space left, we feel we would be forced to fight to open up such space, to simultaneously open the path to peace. Nicaragua wants a peaceful solution. It wants to maintain friendly relations with the United States, because the other path the United States has been charting is that of aggression, of war, of intervention in Nicaragua. They are seriously working on an intervention in Nicaragua. Each time the United States notes the possibility of intervention, they are trying to lead the U.S. people into accepting the possibility of this intervention.

In the past few days the U.S. President has been in telephone contact with representatives of the U.S. House of Representatives. With whom? With the U.S. representatives who are against this type of attitude by the United States toward Nicaragua and who want peace with Nicaragua. What has he been telling them? If you do not support me by approving the \$38 million, the only path left will be direct U.S. action against Nicaragua, because the Sandinists are finishing off the mercenary forces, and if we do not back them up with this \$38 million they will be finished. Therefore, we will have to go into action with our troops. This is the message the U.S. President has been repeating to the representatives.

Secretary of State Shultz has also said publicly that if the \$38 million is not approved the only thing left will be direct intervention by U.S. troops against Nicaragua. Therefore, we are faced with the risk of direct action by U.S. troops against Nicaragua. That is why we cannot let our guard down. We must keep it up. We must be on a constant, revolutionary alert.

Now that we are gathered here with our companeros of the CDS we are sure that, under the circumstances, efforts will be redoubled to incorporate the Nicaraguan people into the defense of the revolution, because the situation is truly serious. If the \$38 million is approved, the U.S. President will believe he has the political backing to continue the aggression against Nicaragua and even intervene with his troops in Nicaragua. If the \$38 million is not approved, well, he has already said that the only option for him would be to use his troops against Nicaragua. Therefore, what options do the Nicaraguan people have? What must the Nicaraguan people do? Remain calm? [people shout: "No"! and chant slogans] We would not be able to rest even at night. No one in this country can sleep calmly. We must sleep, as the saying goes, with one eye open, because the situation is really grave.

Therefore, since we have no intention of surrendering -- because the other option would be surrendering -- and...[rephrases] Who is willing to surrender in Nicaragua? [people shout: "No one! If they come we will annihilate them!"] Who is ready to give up in Nicaragua? [people shout: "No one!"] Who is ready to fight here in Nicaragua? [people shout: "Everyone!"] Even if the Yankee troops invade us? [people shout: "Yes!"] Do you think that the people in Managua would fight with the Yankee troops if they ever invaded us? [people shout: "Yes!"]

Do you want the Yankee troops to come and destroy Managua? [people shout: "No!"]  
Do you think that the Yankee troops would enter Managua victoriously? (people shout: "No!")  
Do you think that they would be defeated and evicted from Nicaragua? [people shout: "Yes!"]  
By whom? [people shout: "People's power!"]  
By whom? (people chant: "People's power!") [applause]

EMBASSY IN COSTA RICA ATTACKED WITH ROCKS

PA101833 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1810 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] We have received a last-minute report from San Jose, Costa Rica. Fascist groups of the Free Costa Rica Movement attacked the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica with rocks and paint in an action that has no justification. According to reports we monitored several minutes ago on Costa Rican Radio Columbia, the protesters removed the Nicaraguan coat of arms from the building's facade, trampled it, and destroyed it.

The French news agency AFP reported from San Jose that the Nicaraguan Embassy was attacked today and later surrounded by demonstrators who protested against the Nicaraguan Government. The protesters, most of whom are members of the extreme right-wing Free Costa Rica Movement, a well-known fascist group, attacked the Nicaraguan Embassy with rocks and paint. The protesters were attempting to knock down the entrance doors and enter the building, but a riot control squad of the Costa Rican Civil Guard acted to contain them. According to the reports we received, the riot control squad arrived at the site of the disorder after the demonstrators had destroyed the Nicaraguan seal and attacked the building.

This action, which was directed by sectors who are intent on creating tension between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, must call the Nicaraguan people to think. Although our emotions are heightened at this time, we must keep our heads cool to determine who is directing these terrorist, fascist actions against Nicaragua.

Communique on Embassy Attack

PA110123 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Communique No 27, issued by the Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic, on 10 June 1985, in Managua, read by Consuelo Sandoval -- recorded]

[Text] The Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua reports to the public that at approximately 1130 today, a group of persons, members of the organization Free Costa Rica and of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, for approximately 1 hour threw rocks at the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose. At the time of the attack, 10 members of the diplomatic mission were inside the embassy, among them 5 women and 5 men, including our Ambassador Leonor Arguello de Hupper. During the attack our flag and seal were desecrated and destroyed, and the embassy building was seriously damaged.

The Nicaraguan Government expressed its deep concern over these provocations carried out by Costa Rican rightist sectors and members of a mercenary organization at the service of the U.S. Government, in an action clearly promoted by the CIA. Through these types of actions, which endanger the lives of Nicaraguan officials, the U.S. Government is trying to create an artificial conflict between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, aimed at making these two countries clash and facilitate in this way, new and major aggressions against the Nicaraguan people.

Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega got in touch with Ambassador Arguello de Hupper to express the support and solidarity of the Nicaraguan Government and people. Meanwhile, our ambassador in San Jose said they were meeting the situation, at the risk of their lives, with the necessary patriotism and serenity to prevent entrapment resulting from this type of provocation.

President Daniel Ortega also got in touch with President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica who told him that Costa Rica disapproved of such actions and assured him that actions of this nature would not happen again.

Managua, 10 June 1985

For peace, all against aggression!

#### Ambassador on Attack

PA101913 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Telephone interview with Leonor Arguello de Hupper, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, in Costa Rica by an unidentified reporter -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Good morning, Companera. We read an AFP dispatch, and a few moments ago we listened to transmissions of Costa Rican radio stations. We would like you to report the events that took place in front of and against our embassy today.

[Arguello] I will give you a general report. At 1100, there was a 5 minutes of nationwide silence against Nicaragua. People sang the anthem and rang bells. Later, there was a demonstration in front of the embassy. For 90 minutes they have been attacking us with all that they have ranging from bullets to everything else. They tried to enter through a back entrance, but this was not permitted. I spoke with Public Security Minister Piza and told him that we were here, and that anyone who sets foot in the embassy will die. We are not going to permit anyone to enter this embassy.

[Reporter] We listened to Radio Colombia, which tried to justify the attacks by saying that embassy personnel appeared at the windows and made obscene gestures and the like. We also read AFP cable saying that the fascist Free Costa Rica Movement was leading the demonstration against Nicaragua. Can you give us more details?

[Arguello] That is the movement, the Free Costa Rica Movement. They use a trident as their emblem and that is what they have been... [rephases] well, that doesn't matter. We have been under attack for 90 minutes without a single policeman showing up to protect the embassy. Last night the residence was also verbally attacked. Since the residence is far from the street, they could not throw things from the outside. That occurred from 0230 to 0330, and no policemen arrived. Therefore, we are at the mercy of the hotheads in this country who for many years have been systematically against Nicaragua and its revolution. We are all in the embassy and the moment someone tries to enter, they will die here because no one else is going to sully Nicaraguan soil.

[Reporter] Do you have anything to say to our people and the Costa Rican people?

[Arguello] I tell the Costa Rican people that it is time to wake up and stop letting themselves be used by those who want to have a pretext to militarize this country and surrender to the United States. I tell the Nicaraguan people to remain calm because these are passing things and are part of the job.

This is just one more trench. If the Nicaraguan people are dying in the trenches in the north and throughout the country, we could also die here, but that does not matter. They should not become desperate and do something crazy because it isn't worth it.

[Reporter] Thank you, Compañera Ambassador Leonor Arguello. We express the solidarity of all our people in Managua to you in San Jose.

Ramirez Blames 'Extremist Groups'

PA102305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2252 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Managua, 10 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez declared today that today's attack against the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica "is not supported by the Costa Rican people." The Sandinist leader spoke to newsmen in this capital hours after returning from a 3-week tour of Western Europe.

Some 400 demonstrators gathered at noon today in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose and attacked it with stones. The attackers broke several front windows of the building and destroyed a Nicaraguan seal.

Ramirez said that "to burn a flag and to trample on the seal is not something that the Costa Rican people support." The vice president blamed "extremist groups such as the fascist Free Costa Rica Movement [MCRL] for this action. Ramirez added that he will talk about these incidents at length with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in the coming hours.

FRANCE TO HOST COSTA RICA-NICARAGUA MEETING

PA081327 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1239 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (EFE) -- The French Government has accepted the request for Paris to be the host city for a meeting between the representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. This was announced today by a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry. The spokesman added that the only request the French Government has received is from the Managua government and that this was not a request for French mediation, but rather a request for France to host the dialogue and offer the representatives the necessary technical assistance. Nicaragua and Costa Rica also held talks in Paris in July and September of 1984.

WHELOCK SETS EXPORTS, PRODUCTION PRIORITY GOALS

PA081342 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, announced that production and exports are the top priority goals in the country preceded only by defense.

[Begin recording] We have established a policy to finance, establish prices, and give incentives. This has undoubtedly encouraged producers. Today, we received a report that 100 percent of the cotton areas programmed for the western region have been cleared. We consider the reaction of the workers and small producers who are ready to immediately begin tilling the land as positive.

The fact that there is some pressure for land near Masaya means that we will be able to solve problems as they appear. In addition, we are working at the Central Bank and Foreign Trade Ministry to guarantee all of the necessary foreign exchange in time for the export producers. In other words, exports production will be a priority and, following defense, it will have a foreign exchange package separated in advance.  
[end recording]

EDUCATION MINISTER ON EFFECTS OF U.S. EMBARGO

AU101249 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1025 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Interview with Education Minister Ernesto Cardenal by Austrian radio reporter Brigitte Fuchs in Vienna, date not given; answers in Spanish with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Fuchs] Mr Cardenal, the United States imposed a trade embargo against Nicaragua a few weeks ago; the first direct effect is obviously that prices of foodstuffs have soared in Nicaragua. Will this pressure on the public in Nicaragua continue to increase?

[Cardenal] The U.S. trade embargo is a whole package of measures that has very grave and serious consequences for us in Nicaragua, and through which the life of every individual is being severely affected. This is indeed the very intention of the United States -- that through the supply problems that now arise and shortages that develop, people become dissatisfied, and that this dissatisfaction in turn leads to political problems. This trade embargo has grave consequences for the entire population. There are such negative consequences also at my ministry, the Ministry of Education. Naturally, it is trade and industry that are directly affected, but the consequences are actually much more far-reaching, the budget funds allotted to me for the Education Ministry have also been curbed. However, we do not believe that President Reagan will be satisfied with this step: This is not the first step he has taken against Nicaragua, and it will not be the last. It is just part of his whole policy of aggression against Nicaragua. We expect further measures after the embargo, and there is a constant danger of direct military intervention.

[Fuchs] In what way is your ministry directly and specifically affected, I mean measures in the field of education in Nicaragua, by this embargo?

[Cardenal] Actually, it is not directly affected because we do not have any sophisticated machines for which we would need spare parts from the United States. So the effect is more indirect. Of course, it might happen, you see, we have typewriters, or tape recorders, and if something breaks and we have no spare parts, then we will not be able to use those things any more. However, it is not so very important whether there are direct or indirect effects -- the indirect effect is that our budget for teaching and education had to be very drastically cut; this effect is the most difficult and the gravest.

[Fuchs] Mr Cardenal, you are a Jesuit priest, you were expelled from the Jesuit Order because of your political activities, because you are a follower of the so-called People's Church in Nicaragua. The FRG news magazine ZEIT carried an article last weekend by the Peruvian writer Mario Vargas Llosa. He writes that he has the impression that the People's Church does not have as large a following in the country as the Sandinists claim, but that the majority of the people in Nicaragua still support the official church. How do you view this, as a priest in the government?

[Cardenal] This is an absolutely false impression.

It is true that a good part of the [church] hierarchy is opposed to the revolution. However, if the majority of the people were to share this concept of the bishops' conference, then this would mean that the majority of the people were against the revolution, but everyone agrees that the majority supports the revolution. To give you an example to explain this: On Good Friday there is a procession with a picture that is highly honored and esteemed, it is the picture of the blood-stained Christ, and it is carried by the archbishop. Now you might ask why those thousands of people participating in the procession have come, because of the picture, or because of the political position held by Ovando y Bravo. Now, if you see 50,000 people at such a procession, someone who does not know the situation very well might well believe that these are people who have come because of the bishop -- but when Bishop Ovando held a mass to commemorate the pope's visit to Nicaragua, only 300 people attended.

[Fuchs] Do you personally have contacts with the official church?

[Cardenal] Well, for some 6 years now I have been writing letters to the bishops in Nicaragua, and I have never received any answer. I was able to use one bishop as a mediator, the nuncio, to suggest a talk to resolve all the problems that have developed, but I never received any invitation, I never received any reply.

#### EPS POISED TO TAKE CONTROL OF SAN JUAN RIVER

PA101921 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1828 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose -- The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] can take control of the San Juan River, on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border, "in a matter of hours," observers close to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) reported. According to their reports, the EPS has recovered 60 percent of the river from El Castillo, on the banks of the Gran Lago to La Penca and from there "approximately 40 km of river in liberated territory remain." If the Sandinist offensive continues at the same rate "we believe that the river will fall within the next 72 hours," the sources maintained.

ARDE retains only three important positions from La Penca to the Atlantic, including Venado, Delta, and Sarapiquí, which is the most important. Residents in the border area who can observe and listen to the fighting from a distance reported today that the Army is less than 5 km from La Penca, which continues to be bombed by the Air Force.

#### GUERRILLAS DESTROY PEASANT SETTLEMENT

PA110204 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Communique issued by the Defense Ministry on 10 June in Managua]

[Text] On 9 June, a group of approximately 200 counterrevolutionaries attacked a peasant settlement under construction, the Valle El Cedro cooperative, which is located 12 km southwest of San Jose del Bocay, Jinotega Department. From 1000 to 1600, the peasant settlement was under intense mortar fire attack from the Somozist mercenaries. A total of 12 persons have been reported killed, including 2 children and an old woman, and 8 wounded, as a result of this criminal action. Troops of the Santos Lopez Battalion for Unconventional Warfare, BLI, followed in pursuit of this group of Somozists, who caused serious damage to the settlement.

JOURNALISTS DEMAND PRESS CENSORSHIP LIFTING

PA101629 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0710 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Managua, 10 Jun (DPA) -- The Union of Nicaraguan Journalists (UPN), which includes 85 percent of the country's communication workers, has demanded that the Sandinist government lift the press censorship it imposed in 1982, claiming that it misinforms the people. More than 100 delegates assembled at a miniconvention over the weekend in the city of Leon agreed that press censorship "distorts the right to inform and be informed."

The UPN, which was created in 1979 after the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship, stated that the war situation Nicaragua is experiencing leaves the government room to "establish the need to consult and confirm all information pertaining to military operations." The journalists union stated that the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry should "act to prevent" violations of the law according to each situation, but not to "systematically obstruct other, nonmilitary information." Before the UPN issued its resolution, the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA stated that the "hack journalists" of the UPN were preparing a "shabby scheme" against LA PRENSA and would ask the "Sandinist government to press charges against the newspaper and its directors for alleged counterrevolutionary activities."

ARDE REQUESTS AID TO CONFRONT OFFENSIVE

PA091216 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2240 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The insurgent Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] led by Commander Eden Pastora "urgently" requested all kinds of assistance today to confront the most violent offensive launched by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. After 2 weeks of suffering fierce attacks by air, land, and sea, this afternoon the rebel general command requested from its garrison in Sarapiquí, Nicaragua, and through its radio station "Voice of Sandino," rifles, ammunitions, medicine, clothes, food, and "other contributions" to continue to struggle for the freedom of its fatherland.

Last week the EPS launched what appears to be the final offensive against ARDE and evicted the rebels from their positions in El Castillo to La Penca, along 50 km bordering the San Juan River. As a result of the fighting, Pastora's forces indicated that they sustained 2 dead and only 20 wounded, while the inhabitants of the region in conflict affirm that they have seen "many" bodies being dragged by the river. In addition, 5 wounded guerrillas were hospitalized in the San Carlos Hospital, some 80 km from the border, and the Red Cross is awaiting approximately 25 others at the mouth of the Sarapiquí River. With its request for military supplies for its armed men, ARDE simultaneously requested humanitarian aid for "the civilian peasants who have not abandoned us despite the crisis," and for whom food, clothes, and medicines are urgently needed.

FIDEL CASTRO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON 10 JUNE

FL101215 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1101 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, party first secretary and president of the State and Ministries Councils, held a press conference today in the Palace of Conventions with journalists attending the meeting in Havana on the situation of Caribbean and Latin American women. Castro responded to questions such as the continent's foreign debt, its consequences, and the impossibility of payment. Castro also spoke of the necessity to struggle for a new international economic order and the integration of the area's countries to confront the current acute crisis.

OFFICIAL LABELS RADIO MARTI AS ANTIQUATED

FL101730 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0020 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Emilio Comas Paret, deputy director of the Cuban Artistic and Literary Economic Fund, has said: Radio Marti, the U.S. radio station, has been a scandal for us. It shows a lack of respect that knows no limits. He said the group he represents is incensed by the fact that the name of Cuba's national hero has been given to the station.

He said he is convinced Radio Marti is a political fiasco mainly because the programming is antiquated. Comas added that the comedy routines are outdated, the music can be heard over local stations, and the news adds nothing. He was certain the program's political content is minimal and said that perhaps what the station wants is to win the confidence of listeners.

Emilio Comas said Radio Marti definitely does not contribute anything new.

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO CANADA

FL071356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Raul Leon Torras, president of the National Bank of Cuba, has completed a visit to Canada during which he, Canadian authorities, and representatives of Canadian commercial banks discussed bilateral financial relations. It has been announced that the subjects discussed at the meetings included the proposals presented by Cuba for a gradual normalization of financial relations with creditor nations of the market economy area. The proposals presented by the Cuban official were favorably received. According to official sources, the Canadians appreciated the serious Cuban effort to guarantee a solid situation in its balance of payments in convertible currency.

POLITBURO MEMBER ATTENDS NATIONAL PARK MEETING

FL071240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, has presided in Campechuela over a meeting on the proposed definitive limits of the great Sierra Maestra National Park.

The meeting studied the work done on this proposal in Granma Province. Almeida stressed the significance of preserving the flora and fauna and the rich historical patrimony of Cuba's greatest mountain range. The Politburo member said it is necessary for local peasants to be well informed regarding the orientations on the use of land and other natural resources, to guarantee their rational exploitation.

#### MACHADO VENTURA ATTENDS TREE-PLANTING EVENT

FL101500 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presided over the ceremony of the creation of the Pinar del Rio City Forest, where he planted a tree along with the 153 of the 1984 national vanguard workers and the Pinar del Rio delegates to the 12 International Youths and Students Festival.

#### JUSTICE MINISTER ADDRESSES LEGAL CADRES

FL061758 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Legal Workers Day has concluded in Pinar del Rio. Central Committee member and Justice Minister Juan Escalona called for self-improvement of personnel and legal cadres to improve the work in that sphere.

#### CHILEAN COMMUNISTS PLANNING DEMONSTRATION

PA090013 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The Communist Party of Chile has called for unity of the opposition to overthrow General Augusto Pinochet's fascist regime and return democracy to the country. During a press conference organized clandestinely in Santiago, three members of the party's Central Committee called for a demonstration to be held on 20 June to demand wage increases and an end to the state of siege in Chile.

#### FMLN REBELS PLACE BOMBS IN OFFICERS' HOUSES

PA052005 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpts] FMLN urban groups have placed two bombs in San Salvador neighborhoods where military officers live. The explosions caused considerable damage to the houses of Major (Andres Azaar), and a Lieutenant Colonel (Hernandez). Another five explosions destroyed several electric posts causing severe damage to that service in San Salvador.

#### ANALYSIS OF SALVADORAN ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA090323 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The smallest of the Central American countries, El Salvador, is facing a \$700-million deficit, which represents 64 percent of the country's total expenditures. In addition, it has to use approximately 40 percent of its funds to pay the foreign debt interest, which is estimated to be \$2.3 billion. More than half of the country's budget is allocated to the Salvadoran Defense Ministry, which has also received financial aid from the government of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the amount of more than \$2 billion over the past 5 years.

Neither the Salvadoran regime nor U.S. imperialism are interested in the economic situation of the majority of the people. Unemployment is 35 percent among the working population of 1.3 million. The government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte publicly admitted that it cannot allocate funds to investment programs and to create jobs, and it announced that it will establish an emergency tax which every Salvadoran must pay.

This critical situation caused approximately 70,000 workers of different sectors to go on strike last April, and in May, more than 40,000 workers stopped working to protest the crisis affecting this small country.

For more than 150 days, the workers of the Fisheries Enterprise Corporation, located in the port of El Triunfo, in the southern Department of Usulután, have suspended their operations because of the regime's refusal to meet their demands.

In San Salvador, the capital of El Salvador, a total of 10,000 workers of the Waterworks and Sewers Administration called a strike for 18 May, which ended 2 weeks later when the authorities, responding to workers' pressure, accepted their demands. But on 30 May, they called another strike to demand overdue wages.

Meanwhile, more than 6,000 workers of the Social Security Institute are on an indefinite strike, demanding a wage increase and the dismissal of officials accused of corruption. On 2 June social security workers were subjected to an attack by military forces which left three workers dead and many injured.

More than 20,000 teachers have begun a movement to demand a wage increase.

All the workers on strike are also demanding a general amnesty for political prisoners and the continuation of the talks that began in October 1984 between the regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte and the FMLN-FDR. The Salvadoran guerrilla organizations have accused Napoleon Duarte of interrupting the talks and say that all he wants is to use the dialogue as a propaganda tool while he favors counterinsurgency warfare.

The guerrilla organizations also said that each day Duarte is more committed to sectors of the oligarchy and to selling out the country to the United States.

In addition, the situation of the political prisoners in this small country still is very delicate. Fifteen of the 633 prisoners who went on a hunger strike on 21 April are in very serious condition. The authorities have not received the mothers of the prisoners and have said that they will reject any request for an amnesty.

All this seems to indicate that the conflict between the people and the pro-U.S. regime will increase. According to observers the regime will receive \$50 million more from the United States. This money, of course, is not going to be used to alleviate the economic crisis, nor to meet the demands of thousands of Salvadoran workers, but to repress them and to neutralize the progress of the armed struggle.

DOMINICASTONE THROWING INJURES ONE AT DFP RALLY

FL101827 Bridgetown CANA in English 1708 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 10, CANA -- One person was injured when stones were thrown at an election rally of the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) in the northern rural village of Wesley last night, police said today. Home Affairs Minister Brian Alleyne, speaking at a trade union seminar today, warned that such incidents could undermine the democratic process. He said his party had no intention of retaliating.

Police said that the stoning came during the final stages of the meeting, which was part of the intensive weekend political campaigning by both political parties for the July 1 general election. They said one woman had been hit in the mouth. DFP leader, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, was at the meeting but was unhurt.

Alleyne told reporters today that he had seen some of the stones thrown into the meeting and some were twice the size of an egg. He said that the disruption was clearly an organized affair. Police said that the injured woman did not require hospitalization and no arrest had been made.

The political leader of the opposition Labour Party, Michael Douglas, said that his party was not involved in the stone-throwing incident. We have instructed our supporters to contain their emotions during this campaign, Douglas said. Charles called last week for peaceful and violence-free political campaigning for the election.

Alleyne told the seminar on the theme the role of the trade unions in a democratic process that even if we continue to be the victim of stone throwing, we will refuse to participate in that type of activity. If this becomes the pattern in our political activities, it means that people will be afraid to go to public meetings, participate in political activities, and our democratic process will come to an end. Alleyne said that he had been informed of what he termed the most tragic situation in Jamaica where candidates cannot go to certain areas for fear of their lives. He said there was a tendency in Dominica to retaliate to the kind of activities that took place last night. But he said that his party would not do so because it would represent the beginning of the deterioration of the political process, that is, the beginning of politics moving from the platform and debating table to the law of the jungle, the law of the gun, and the law of the stone.

GRENADAPRIME MINISTER SAYS AID TALKS SUCCESSFUL

FL102001 Bridgetown CANA in English 1856 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 9, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize, who returned home yesterday from aid talks with the Governments of Britain, the United States, and Canada, says the trip was generally a success. I think we did a good job, Blaize told reporters shortly after returning from his first official visit outside the Caribbean since taking office last December.

He did not give many details about his visits to Britain and the United States, but said the one to Ottawa had set the stage for progress between Grenada and Canada which, like Britain, is offering assistance in police training.

I have set the bridge so that next week, or week after, with the meeting in Washington of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, our delegation will complete negotiations for the programme that we have for building our public sector, Blaize said.

Blaize discussed with the U.S. State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development (U.S. AID) what he called certain areas of slowness regarding the U.S. assistance programme for the island. He said he was informed from the highest level with the State Department and the aid agency that we would move much faster.

Blaize promised further details of discussions held with the three governments, which have been contributors to Grenada's economic development since the U.S.-led invasion in October 1983, which ousted a left-wing military junta. He said he found Minister Margaret Thatcher to be a very cordial lady. I found her very understanding of the situation confronting small states like ours, unlike the World Bank which doesn't understand that small states have special circumstances and they need special considerations, Blaize said.

#### PEARLS AIRPORT MAY REOPEN TO ENCOURAGE INDUSTRY

FL101958 Bridgetown CANA in English 1619 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 8, CANA -- Grenada may put its small disused airport at Pearls in the north back into service, to facilitate Puerto Rican businessmen wishing to set up at least two companies in the area, External Affairs Minister Ben Jones said. We are actively taking steps to put Pearls on perhaps a sounder footing than it ever was, because if we are successful, not only would we get the airport operational again, but we are going to be getting viable business concerns there, Jones added.

Jones said one of the businesses wanted to manufacture baby products and the other electronic components. He added that government was hopeful both businesses would be set up between the middle and latter half of this year, employing about 400 people between them initially. Pearls was closed last October when the modern new Point Salines International Airport in southern Grenada went into service. We are considering bringing industry into the country, and it is our hope that when we bring them into St Andrews (Pearls area), we would afford employment opportunities to other rural parishes, Jones said.

The transfer of airport activity from the north to the south of the island had definitely provided a big gap with regards to employment opportunities offered in northern Grenada residents, he said.

Jones said the electronics company was anxious to go ahead with the project, and Pearls would be used to facilitate the importation of raw materials and other components involved in the manufacturing process. We have been assured that the electronics company would employ at the beginning approximately 200 persons and later on up to 1,000, he said.

#### HAITI

#### LEGISLATURE AMENDS NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

FL071826 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Haiti's unicameral congress has amended the nation's 1983 Constitution to give President for Life Jean-Claude Duvalier more power, including that of appointing his own successor. The congress, which is made up of 59 legislators handpicked by President Duvalier, amended 30 of the Constitution's 225 articles without any discussion, exactly as recommended by the government.

The amendments also created the post of prime minister, a promise President Duvalier made in April when he celebrated his 14th anniversary in power. But the position was made entirely subservient to the president for life. Additionally, President Duvalier was given the power to fire elected town mayors.

#### Adopts Political Parties Bill

PA101617 Paris AFP in Spanish 0320 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Port au Prince, 8 Jun (AFP) -- The Haitian parliament tonight unanimously adopted the principle [el principio] of a bill on the operation of political parties in the country, the first of this nature since Duvalierism assumed power in Haiti in 1957. According to the bill presented by Jean-Marie Chanoine, Haitian minister of state for the presidency, information, and public relations, in order to operate in Haiti political parties must promise to recognize "the Republic's president as supreme arbiter and guarantor of the stability of the national institutions for life."

Every political party that is comprised of 20 people must have a number of supporters equivalent to 0.3 percent of the country's population; in other words, approximately 15,000 people, based on the 1982 official census that determined Haiti has a population of 5,053,792. The parties cannot resort to violence, terrorism, or clandestineness, or advocate a "totalitarian, fascist, communist, or Nazi" ideology. The law, which does not limit the number of parties, excludes "any organization based on religion or race" and prohibits meetings in places of worship in view of the "separation of worldly and spiritual things." The parties, whose headquarters must be in Port au Prince, cannot, in order to "prevent intervention from abroad," affiliate with foreign organizations. They will have the right to 2 hours on government radio and television, as well as the tax exemption.

On Thursday, the Haitian parliament adopted a constitutional amendment that creates the post of prime minister chosen from the majority party in the parliament and establishes early legislative elections for February 1987.

#### ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

##### NEW MINISTRY CREATED IN CABINET RESHUFFLE

FL071726 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] There has been a cabinet reshuffle in St Vincent and the Grenadines but the changes are not considered major. Prime Minister James Mitchell announced that the Ministry of Education and Health has been split into separate ministries with Allan Cruickshank retaining the position of minister of education, while Eddy Griffity will become the new minister of health.

#### TRINIDAD-TABAGO

##### CHAMBERS TO VISIT, UK, CHINA, S. KOREA, INDIA

FL101832 Bridgetown CANA in English 1614 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 8, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister, George Chambers, has accepted invitations to pay official visits to the United Kingdom, China, South Korea and India, a government release said. The release from the External Affairs Ministry was the first official notice of the trip which has already been dubbed the prime minister's Far East tour. The trip is expected to begin immediately after Chambers attends the July 1-4 Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government summit in Barbados. The release said Chambers would use the opportunity provided by the trip to make private visits to Hong Kong and Japan. Details of the itinerary and the make-up of the official delegation are to be released at a later date.